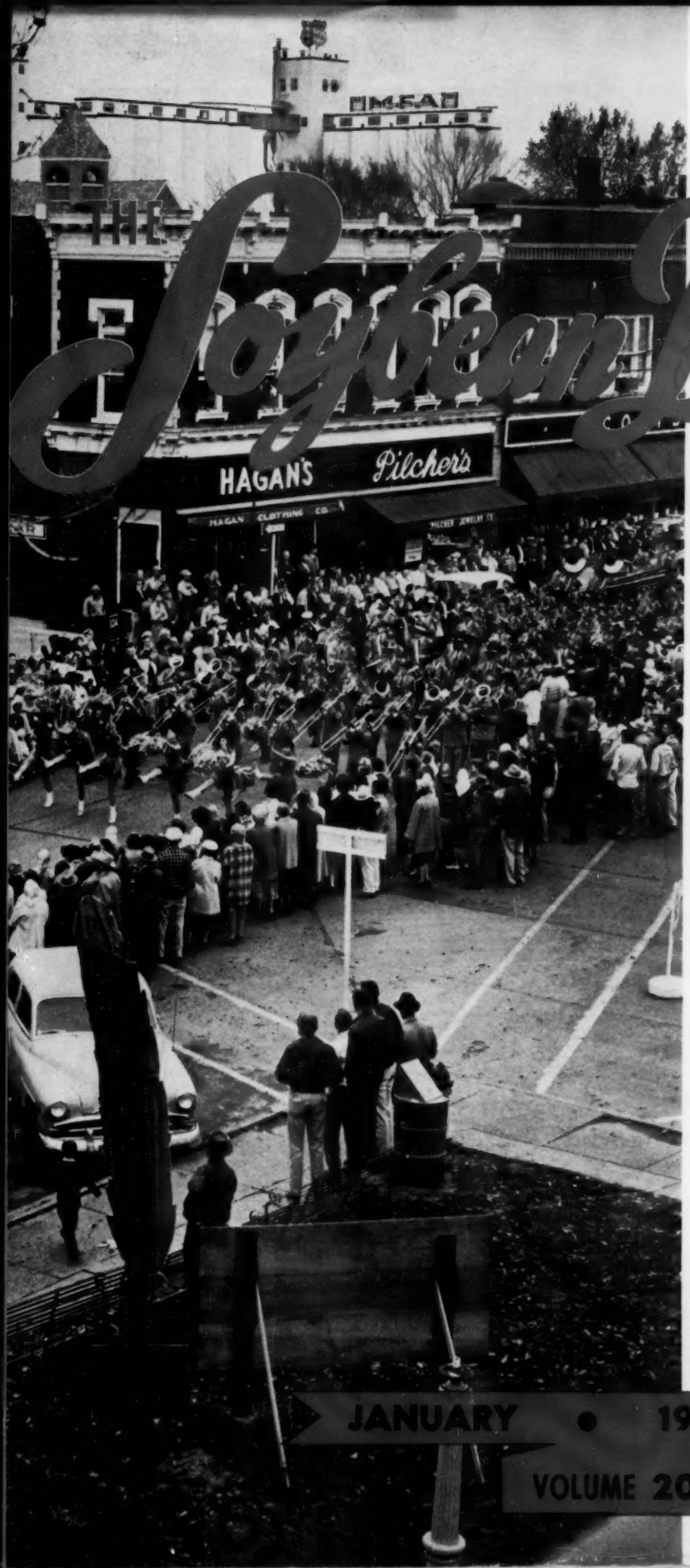

Soybean Digest

1960 OUTLOOK

Soybean oil on the bargain counter

Can processors sell all meal from the 1959 crop?

Sharp fluctuations in prices?

Soybean acreage no larger in 1960?

Soybean festival parade at Mexico, Mo., with MFA elevators and bean mill in background.

JANUARY • 1960

VOLUME 20 • NUMBER 3

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THE Soybean Digest

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Official Publication of American Soybean Association and Soybean Council of America, Inc.

HUDSON, IOWA

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the members of the Association.

EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

JAN. 31 IS SUPPORT DEADLINE Only very small amounts of 1959-crop soybeans have gone under the loan and purchase agreement programs up to this time. It is natural that when selling prices are above supports soybeans do not go into loan programs in any large quantities.

However, if you want to hold your 1959 crop beans—if you believe prices will be higher later on—if you want to take advantage of storage facilities you would not otherwise be using—remember that you have only until Jan. 31 to place your soybeans under either loan or purchase agreement. The books close on the support price program on that date. You then have until May 31 to decide whether you want to sell or turn to CCC ownership.

If you want to use the money the loan is available. If you merely want price insurance the purchase agreement is a cheap and effective means.

SUPPORT WAS DOWN, PRICE UP Lowered support prices in many cases mean higher selling prices of agricultural commodities. Lowered supports discourage acreage shifts, result in lower acreage, and therefore a higher selling price—if the support is reasonable and the acreage not unduly influenced by other factors.

A shining example is our own industry. The American Soybean Association has always insisted on a support price at disaster insurance levels, but low enough to enable soybeans and soybean products to find their own levels of consumption based on economic values at home and abroad. The soybean industry has grown from 180 million bushels per year to nearly 600 million bushels per year based on this premise. So far we have never had a surplus of soybeans.

On 1958 crop soybeans we had a support price of $2.06 national average at the farm level. We whooped production to nearly 600 million bushels. We had the largest carryover in history. We were faced with possibilties of a surplus position.

To discourage another acreage increase and to enable breathing time to assimilate the carryover the 1959 crop support was lowered to $1.85 per bushel national average at the farm level. Acreage was reduced from the prevous year. Actual selling price, to the farmer, averaged 5¢ per bushel *higher* during the months of October and November than during the same period of the previous year! With a 21¢ lower support price the selling price was 5¢ higher! And using USDA figures!

Not only was there market for all 1959 crop beans that farmers wished to sell at these higher prices, but during the same period over 28 million bushels of old crop beans moved out of CCC stocks and into consumption channels! So that these carryover stocks are not now hanging over the market!

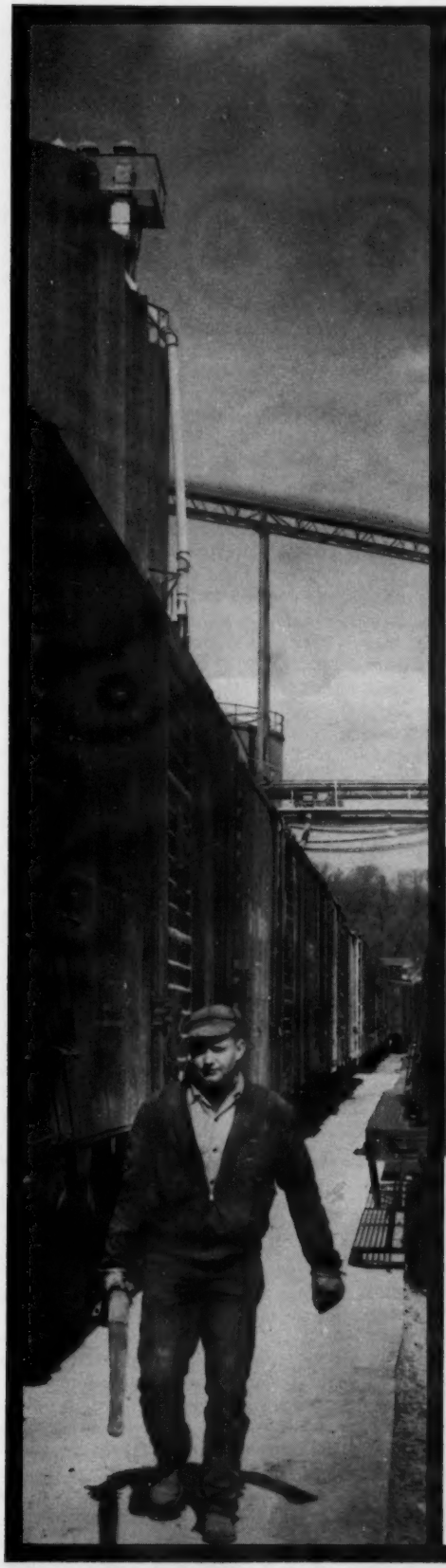
There have been allegations that ASA erred in agreeing to a lower support price on 1959-crop beans, that farmers who did not have storage and sold directly from the field sacrificed the differential between the 1958 and the 1959 support prices—namely 21¢ per bushel. The USDA figures disprove this. As has happened before when we lowered the support price, we lowered the acreage, and actually increased the price per bushel paid to farmers. This should be another lesson in sound economics to soybean producers.

BIG PENALTY FOR MORNING GLORY SEED It has come! Starting on Dec. 1 the Japanese government refused to allow entry of soybeans containing over .07% morning glory and/or bindweed seed. All lots containing over that percentage, but below .7%, must be recleaned, under bond, before customs clearance will be allowed. Lots running over .7% will not be allowed entry under any circumstances.

Cargoes under way when the ruling went into effect are being held. Expenses of demurrage, recleaning and shrinkage are accruing. Buyers of necessity must protect themselves against this expense. Either we must provide the mechanism to do this, or they will provide it. There is now no provision in soybean grades to show morning glory seed content.

We contend the ruling by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan is unjust and unrealistic. We must also admit we have nothing to disprove the .07% as tolerance level. Until we can disprove it, and convince Japanese authorities of their error, we are going to have to sell under this provision.

Why do we not provide the mechanism for shipping clean soybeans? Why do we not do it now? Why must we wait for someone to force our hand? Is it any wonder foreign buyers sometimes question the quality of our products? We produce millions of bushels of soybeans containing no morning glory seed. Why do we not ship them in export channels? Or clean up the beans we do ship? And assure buyers we are doing so?



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1960 OUTLOOK

Our Observers Give Their Opinions on What Lies Ahead in Coming Months

(Staff Written)

IN MID-DECEMBER, Trade News Service, New York, quoted Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill., as follows concerning the market then prevailing for soybeans and soybean products:

"There is quite a mixed picture in regard to soybeans. Soybean oil quotations at an 18-year low, an open interest of over 195 million bushels in the soybean futures, which has been increasing while the market has been breaking the past month. A rush of buyers on every little setback in the market which turns it around temporarily. Soybean meal prices continue to hold around the $58-$59 mark on the December and January option and yet resellers offering cash meal at the Gulf and Atlantic Coast, as the demand for meal for North Europe has not come as expected. Rumors the past few days of processors curtailing operations to reduce production of meal and oil until prices rise to levels where there will be a processing margin and yet processors competing actively for every bushel of cash soybeans offered. Certainly hope the picture clears soon."

And yet the main outlines of the marketing picture are quite clear.

The outlook is for a fairly close adjustment between supply and demand for the balance of the 1959-60 soybean marketing year. Even minor factors may have considerable effect in driving prices up or down. This is characteristic of years when there is such a close balance.

The price support program will not be as much of a factor in the market as in recent years. As Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, says: "The government loan program will be a small program and I believe that only a few 1959 beans are likely to be taken over by the government."

And by the end of the marketing year all of the 1959 soybean crop and a large part—perhaps all—of the carryover from last year may have been utilized.

The above is about the gist of the opinions of a number of soybean belt economists, processors, handlers and growers questioned by the Soybean Digest. The article that follows is based on their replies plus the information we were able to glean from other sources.

The two main unanswered questions now appear to be:

1—How far will the government go to encourage movement of our big vegetable oil supply?

2—Can processors sell the meal from a crush as large or larger than last year? Under prevailing margins and at today's livestock prices, can they price meal low enough to move it?

Orderly Movement

The soybean crop came to market in an orderly manner last fall. As the harvest period was longer than usual there was no hint of a glut at any time. Processors were bidding eagerly for beans all during harvest and prices actually advanced well above support level during the main movement.

The active market was due to increased processing capacity combined with a smaller crop than a year ago. The trade estimates processing capacity at 500 million bushels this year compared with 450 million during the 1958-59 crop year. And the government's final estimate places the 1959 crop at 538 million bushels compared with 580 million bushels in 1958.

There is certain to be more unused crushing capacity during the year ahead than there was last year, which will mean increased competition for beans.

Surprisingly, Commodity Credit Corp. was able to move a large part of its 42-million-bushel takeover stocks during the harvest period. It now appears that there will be few government beans left to overhang the market. About 13 million bushels of 1958-crop beans are resealed on farms. These will be insulated from the market until June.

Farmers continued selling soybeans in some areas in December and there appeared to be little disposition to place them in the price support program. Of course, if bean prices should be driven below support level, more would go into the loan.

Oil, Meal Outlook

Soybean and other vegetable oils have been in surplus position for several years. Their disposal has been the main problem facing the industry.

Meal has been the star performer. Livestock feeders have provided a ready market for the expanding supply of soybean meal. T. A. Hieronymus, professor in agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois, has noted that the meal demand has been expanding at the rate of 12% a year. It has been generally assumed that meal would be no great problem again this year.

But with low livestock prices and a huge supply of corn, feeders show a growing inclination to be more sparing in their protein feeding. Some now look for possible trouble with meal.

L. R. Brewster, General Mills, Inc., Rossford, Ohio, states: "The disposal of the oil is a great problem but I believe the meal disposal problems could be just as great as the oil if the soybean industry should run at its capacity. The feed business has certainly not been good with hog prices at longtime lows, broiler prices still in the doldrums. With a record corn crop the consumption

of soybean oil meal will not set any records this year."

Here is the supply-demand situation as seen by USDA experts:

Total supplies (crop plus carryover) at the beginning of the marketing year, 600 million bushels, compared with 601 last year.

Expected crush 400 million bushels, about the same as last year. Based on meal, the crush could be 415 million bushels; on oil, 385 million.

Expected exports of soybeans 125 million bushels (110 million last year). Estimated exports of edible oils are 1.3 billion pounds, with much less soybean oil and more cottonseed oil being exported than last year.

Domestic use of soybean oil will not vary greatly from last year's level of 3.3 billion pounds.

Carryover stocks of soybeans on Oct. 1, 1960, may be in the neighborhood of 45 million bushels, compared to 62 million last year.

Size of Crop

There is the usual argument about the size of the crop with some observers questioning USDA forecasts, especially since the December crop report. Some question whether, with the much larger variability in the 1959 crop as compared to 1958, an estimate of almost the same per-acre yield in 1959 as in 1958 is at all realistic.

The comment of Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark., is typical: "It is generally believed that the per-acre yield in our area was from 3 to 5 bushels less than it was the previous year. If this holds true throughout the entire Arkansas Delta, I do not see where (USDA) can help but reduce the Arkansas yield." (But USDA raised the Arkansas estimate 3.6 million bushels in December.)

On the other hand, there are those who believe the crop was underestimated in some areas. Pogeler at Mason City, Iowa, says he thinks the Iowa crop was underestimated by 3 bushels per acre. The government estimate for Iowa was 26.5 bushels.

There is also argument over the size of the prospective crush for the year. Processors tend to place the total crush at 375 million bushels, 25 under last year. They point out recent narrow margins and claim the effect of the European drought has not resulted in the expected pickup in demand for U. S. soybean meal.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, brokers, noted that in late November soybean oil stocks at mills, factories and warehouses were 53 million pounds over last year and stated: "One cannot expect processors to continue to crush beans indefinitely when oil stocks build up in this fashion, especially since current margins are less than generous."

Bache & Co., Chicago broker, believes the size of the 1959-60 crush depends on how large an inventory of oil the soybean processors are willing to carry. "If they decide to reduce the rate of processing to decrease the supply of vegetable oil and conversely increase the price of soybean meal to attain a more profitable margin, then the ultimate consumption of soybeans will decrease."

Reports were current in early December that processors were about to shut down or cut back operations. But the total crush to date has been running well ahead of a year ago.

One observer commented in mid-December concerning the export outlook: "Soybean exports are currently running well ahead of a year ago. To a large extent, this represents European buying that took place last summer at prices substantially under prices this past 6 weeks. In recent weeks, Manchurian beans have been underselling U. S. beans in Europe and very little new business has been consummated. It is quite possible that the next quarter will reflect quite a different picture."

Governmental Action

Tied in with the meal market is the possibility of governmental action, particularly to move oil, which assumes more importance than usual in an election year. Trade News Service, New York, comments: "It is entirely possible that Washington will take steps to help (hog and poultry) farmers. The greatest help would come from relatively lower prices for protein meals. For this to materialize, it means that the oils price structure must be hiked substantially if there is to be any noteworthy lowering in the meal price."

Here is a typical trade comment: "As we see it, increased supplies of cottonseed oil and lard coupled with a supply of soybean oil from a 405- to 410-million crush, would require an oil export program substantially larger than last year. As of this time, it is highly questionable that the free dollar market coupled with the P. L. 480 program will take the oil to support such a high rate of crush."

But others point out that U. S. soybean oil is now the world's greatest bargain in fats. Currently it is selling at less than half the price of coconut oil. *They look for increased dollar sales of soybean oil this year as compared with last.*

One Washington observer notes that the government has all the tools needed to move enough oil into export channels to reduce stocks this coming Oct. 1 to rather modest proportions.

Size of Carryover

There does not seem to be any great disposition at this time to question USDA's estimate of a 45-million-bushel carryover Oct. 1, though some look for a smaller carryover.

J. M. Ragsdale, University of Missouri extension marketing specialist, states: "When the 1959-60 marketing season ends, the soybean industry will have used up the production from the two highest yields on record. Production and demand are expected to be in almost perfect balance, with the possibility of no carryover on Oct. 1, 1960."

Price Forecasts

Now for some price forecasts:

Quoting Hieronymus at the University of Illinois: "I go along with the crowd at 125 million export, leaving 415 million potential crush. This is a small increase and it can be absorbed handily. But it cannot be absorbed at meal prices above current levels. Thus I think that soybean prices below current levels will be necessary. If CCC is able to sell all but 5 million, there is really nothing but farmer holding

Exceeded Fondest Dreams

When I look back over the years and think of the problems of the soybean industry from 1910, through the 1920's, and into the 1940's, comparing the importance of the soybean at that time to that of today, I am not sure I am not dreaming. The development has exceeded our fondest dreams.

I remember in one of my talks before the American Soybean Association years ago I stated that we would live to see U. S. soybeans exported to the Orient. This has come about. I am still just as optimistic as to the future of this wonderful crop and our ability to produce it.—G. G. McIlroy, past president of the American Soybean Association, Irwin, Ohio.

Processing capacity . . . is now much greater than meal consumption capacity.—Dwight L. Dannen

to prevent the soybean price from sinking to the loan. So the price can go down however much is necessary.

"There is no reason to think that soybean oil will go up. It is not fundamentally worth the 8¢ it is selling for now but inventory building may hold it at this to moderately less. I expect meal to sell between $52 and $61 for the balance of the season with the average below that of last year.

"The soybean processing margin is quite narrow. It usually improves when it starts a season small. My projected prices of oil and meal indicate a soybean price above the loan but about 15¢ below today's price (Dec. 8 No. 1 Chicago $2.20¾)."

Leonard W. Schruben, professor of agricultural economics, Kansas State University: "I feel the supply-demand balance still is very close and whether or not we have a substantial increase in prices above present levels will hinge on a comparatively small additional utilization. I believe an improvement in oil prices will be reflected in the price of beans rather than a reduction in the price of meal, though, of course, a small influence may be felt in meal prices if the price of oil improves."

L. R. Brewster of General Mills: "Processors may have to pay more than $2 per bushel for their soybeans through the balance of this crop year, but the farmer will probably do well to average in a range from $1.95 to $2. Therefore, the nearer to $2 the farmer can realize the more anxious he should be to take it. Remember, the loan level is only $1.85 and that is what he has to look at if he misses the high point.

"Soybean oil will not do any better than 8½¢ to 8¾¢, which is down ¾¢ to 1¢ from last year.

"Meal should show some firmness, but may not go too far upward due to the low meal prices mentioned above. However, there is a good possibility of $5 to $10 increase in the meal price depending on the volume of soybeans processed in the months ahead."

Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Soybean Processing Association: "Soybean prices are very close to the season's high, and I would be surprised if they would move much higher.

"Soybean meal should be close to the season's high and I would think that an additional rise of $5 per ton should be about the maximum price at which we will be able to move soybean meal in competition with the poor feed ratios that we have today.

"Soybean oil has been down to 7½¢ a pound f.o.b. our plant and I can see some reasons for it to go as low as 7¢. For a top price, I would expect that oil might be able to rally to 9¢ a pound, but at the present time that does not seem very probable."

One Illinois observer notes: "There is a tremendous speculative open interest in soybean futures and it appears that there will be a showdown in March or May — maybe sooner. Unless there is some improvement in products prices, I believe that the futures prices will work lower before spring, by 8¢ to 10¢ per bushel."

Quoting Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, Ky.: "Do not look for any big swings in price but think stored soybeans will pay storage and make a few pennies per bushel. Doubt if there is any real reason for a big drop in price but somewhere along the line they will go down. This should not scare you into sacrificing your crop."

Conrad Leslie, Francis I. du Pont & Co., Chicago: "The psychology associated with a crop estimate of 538 million bushels and total supplies of about 600 million compared with 600 million last season, could result in prices trading around the loan level for some time. Low cash prices and cheap freight rates should serve as a considerable stimulant to exports."

Leslie projects a crush of 420 million bushels, exports of 135 million, a seed and feed use of 30 million, and a season's carryover of 15 million bushels, which he points out is a figure not far from present CCC holdings.

Acreage, Support Level

A soybean price support rate for the 1960 crop at about last year's $1.85 per bushel rate is anticipated by Washington. It is assumed that the 64% of parity level will be retained next season. Soybean parity is now $2.88. A 64% rate would be $1.84 a bushel.

This figure seems to be generally accepted in the trade.

There were some dire forecasts a few months ago of a whopping increase in soybean acreage in 1960—perhaps by as much as 50%.

Not many are making that kind of prediction now. Government programs may encourage an increase in both corn and cotton acreages again next year, and it is hard to see soybean acreage expanding at the same time. Seed houses report advance sales on hybrid seed corn have been running 10% to 20% ahead of a year ago.

There was a cut in soybean acreage in 1959 for the first time in 6 years. Some, if not all, believe that the longtime expansion in acreage will be resumed in 1960.

Kutish and Hieronymus at Iowa and Illinois Universities look for some shift from corn and oats into soybeans in the Cornbelt and a soybean increase nationally of from 1 to 2 million acres.

An increase in soybean acreage is expected in the Southeastern United States where processing capacity has greatly expanded this year.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark.: "An average support level of $1.85 per bushel (in 1960) will give approximately 5% increase in acres. . . . I feel that we will pick up some corn acres, but a majority of the increased acres in soybeans will come from small grains such as oats, barley and possibly a few wheat acres. In the South we will pick up acres from milo, small grains, and a vast quantity from heavy type soils where with modern equipment farmers have been able to produce a fair crop."

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., writes: "Would not expect any appreciable change in the 1960 soybean acreage. Personally we consider soybeans in a more favorable price relation than corn. Expect the corn support to be slightly lower than that of 1959. We prefer to grow more soybeans for most farms than corn. Also, one should be able to sell the 1960 (soybean) crop in advance at $2 for field to market delivery which is not in the picture for corn."

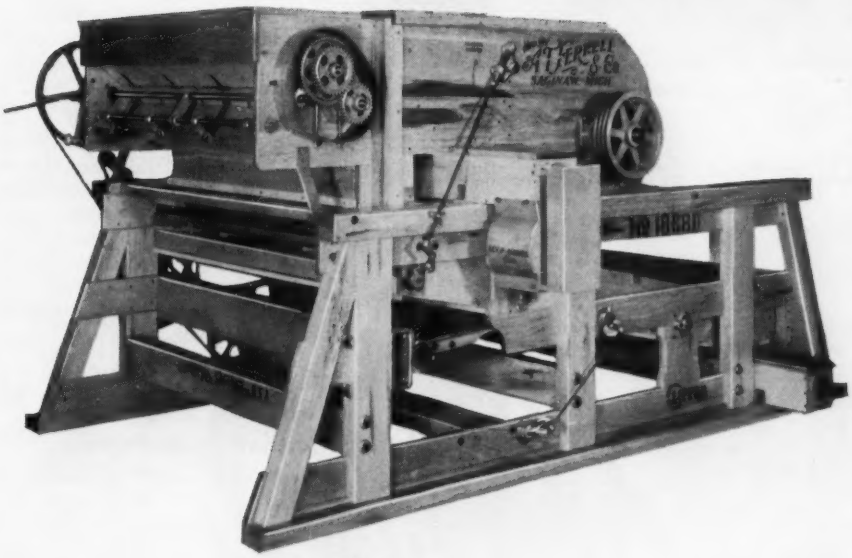
G. G. McIlroy, Irwin, Ohio, says the 1960 soybean acreage will be about 10% greater in central Ohio than it was in 1959.

Pogeler at Mason City writes: "Here in northern Iowa I would expect the acreage to go up between 10% and 20%. We had a wonderful crop here last year and in spite of the fact that corn will probably bring more dollars, I believe the farmers will soon be painfully aware of the fact that there is just too much corn around."

Hughes at Blytheville, Ark., looks for about the same soybean acreage in Mississippi County in 1960 as in 1959 regardless of the support price.

SCALPING PAYS...

ALL-WAYS



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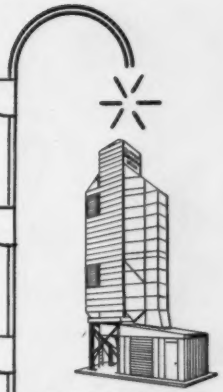

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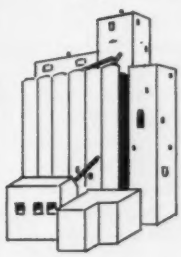

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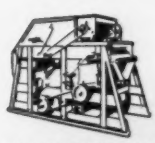

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MYERS and some of his registered Angus calves.

ASA's New Director from Missouri

GLEN MYERS, Route 5, Memphis, Mo., was elected a director of the American Soybean Association at the annual meeting in St. Louis.

Myers operates a 440-acre diversified farm. Most of his land is prairie but a part of it is rolling. He has approximately 100 acres in pasture and 340 acres in crops.

His main crop is soybeans which he grows for seed. Last year he had 100 acres in certified Shelbys. He got his foundation seed from the University of Missouri.

Myers never grows more than one variety of soybeans during any crop year. "To raise good seed it is necessary to have clean ground, do a good weed control job, and keep clean of different varieties," Myers explained.

He does not raise any corn but he grows some wheat and oats for seed and has a herd of registered Angus.

"Lived here all my life, born and raised in this house," Myers explained. He has a son, Stanley, who is a student majoring in mathematics at the University of Missouri in Columbia. A daughter, Ferol, is a junior attending the Memphis High School. She is a cheerleader as well as a baton twirler with the school band.

Mrs. Myers is a former rural school teacher and is president of Scotland County Extension Council.

Myers is a member of the state board of directors of the Missouri Farmers Association, a member of the Missouri Seed Improvement Association, a member of the board of the MFA Oil Co. and superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Christian Church in Memphis.

MYERS grows certified soybean and other seeds.

Learn Bud Blight Virus Is Transmitted by Seed

THE VIRUS causing bud blight of soybeans is transmitted in seed embryos, according to scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

First reported as causing severe production losses in 1943, the virus known as TRSV may kill the growing point or terminal bud of young plants, retard pod development, or make plants dwarf or barren. No evidence of soil transmission of the virus has been found and although an insect carrier is suspected, none has been identified.

Studies made of naturally infected plants in test plots by Kirk L. Athow and J. D. Bancroft showed that earliest symptoms of the disease appeared when the plants were 38 days old, about 18 days before flowering.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service reported that of the plants showing early symptoms, 41% produced no seed. Of those plants that did produce seed, 78% transmitted the virus to 91% of their progeny. As symptoms appeared closer to flowering, fewer plants transmitted the virus by seed, and fewer infected seeds were produced. This appears to confirm the theory that a virus enters the sex cells before fertilization and is transmitted by seed. Moreover, plants grown from infected seed pass the virus on to a large number of their progeny.

In their research, the scientists located the virus within the embryo of the seed. Extracts from embryos carried the virus to another host plant, the cowpea, but extracts from seedcoats did not carry the virus. The virus remained infective in seed stored for 9 months under ordinary storage conditions.

Committee Says Need Information on Protein

NEW INFORMATION on human requirements for protein and the amino acids, important substances that make up proteins, is needed from research, members of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's food and nutrition research advisory committee agreed at their annual meeting in Washington recently.

Lacking is knowledge of factors affecting protein requirements when proteins are fed as common foods in customary diets, the committee said. At present, knowledge of amino acid requirements is limited to findings from studies with a small number of infants and children who were fed on semi-synthetic diets.

Information about the exact human metabolic response to different types and amounts of fats and fatty acids in food and the relationship between fat and the well-being of humans is also an important need, according to the committee. In addition, more knowledge is needed on the fatty acids and other lipid fractions in a wide range of foods as now eaten. Improved analytical methods that are becoming available should make it possible to develop such information.

The committee is composed of food and nutrition authorities from all over the nation.

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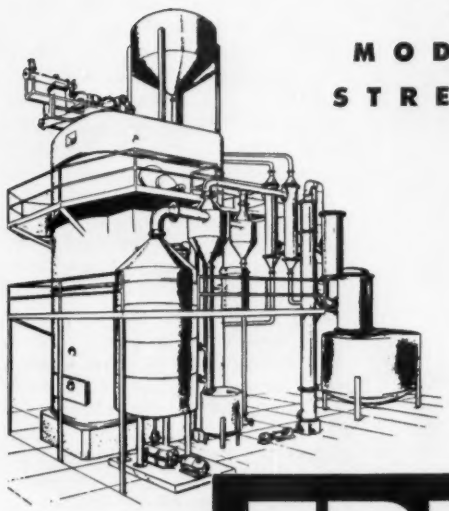

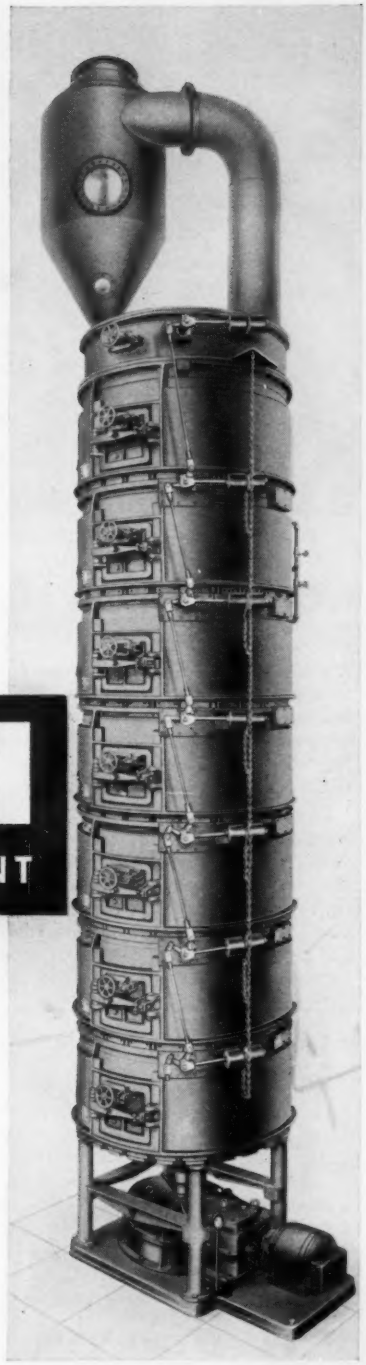

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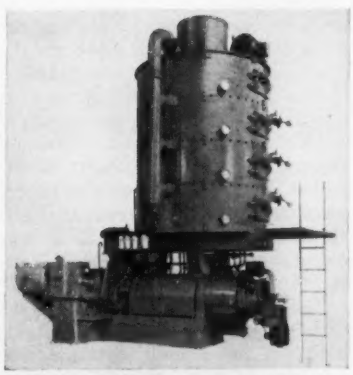

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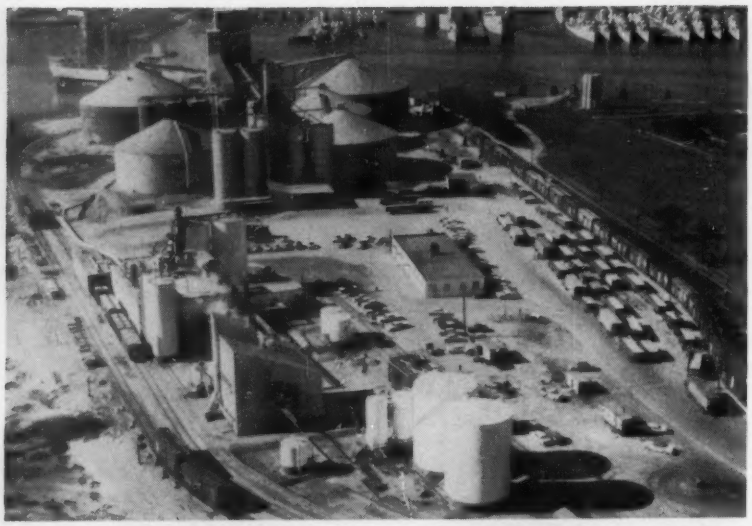

NEW SOYBEAN processing plant was opened recently by Cargill, Inc., at Norfolk.

Cargill Opens New Plant at Norfolk

A PROCESSING plant to increase by 50% soybean oil and protein meal production in a five-state growing area was put in operation at South Norfolk, Va., recently by Cargill, Inc.

Simultaneously the firm, nationwide grain handlers and processors, announced completion of construction to raise capacity of its South Norfolk grain export elevator from 2.25 million bushels to more than 4.5 million bushels. The new soybean plant—a multipurpose extraction, storage and domestic and export merchandising center—is linked to the elevator.

Also newly enlarged, as part of an extensive grain-procurement network serving both elevator and bean plant, is Cargill's waterside elevator at Seaford, Del. Other of the firm's facilities supplying South Norfolk are at Wilson, Washington and Belhaven, N. C., with additional soybeans received from South Carolina and from Maryland.

Benjamin S. Jaffray, Cargill's southeastern regional manager, said the soybean plant's location on main rail, truck and water routes will make it "highly competitive" in distribution of soybean meal to feed manufacturers serving both commercial livestock raisers and the South's expanding poultry industry. He said vigorously competing transportation will also result in volume movement of soybean oil to users in metropolitan New York and New Jersey.

The plant's first export of soybean meal was 3,000 tons destined for Denmark and loaded about Dec. 1 on the SS Saltholm. Bulk export of soybean oil may also be undertaken from the new facility.

The bean plant is of solvent-extraction type designed initially for conversion of 7 million bushels of soybeans yearly to 10 million gallons of oil and 170,000 tons of meal, and "easily expandable" to process 12 to 14 million bushels if soybean production warrants. Jaffray estimated the total crushing capacity of the five states prior to the new plant's operation at "about 14 million bushels a year."

Stepped-up purchases of soybeans and other grains to supply the processing plant and to fill export demand "should mean healthier markets for local crops and high average prices paid farmers in a large circle to the north, south and west of this port city," Jaffray said.

Tom C. Veblen, in charge of soybean purchases and sales of oil and meal, said soybean production in the surrounding five states has increased 400% in 10 years to an estimated 30.2 million bushels last year. He said the competitive position of area poultry production should be improved by the new source of meal, and pointed out that one year's output would be sufficient to raise 140 million broilers for market.

The new soybean plant, operating under Harold J. Sandvig as plant superintendent, includes: A preparation building containing cracking and dehulling equipment, bean conditioners and flaking rolls; an extraction building occupied by a percolator-like Blaw-Knox Rotocel in which beans are exposed first to solvent and then to recovery equipment that separates solvent from the resulting oil and meal; large meal toasting and cooling units situated between the preparation and extraction buildings; meal grinders, sifters and scales housed in the preparation plant; steel storage tanks for meal and oil, and equipment for weighing and loading both products on trucks, rail cars and vessels.

Grain elevator expansion, much of which is required by accelerated soybean procurement, includes: Two 1-million-bushel steel tanks; 19 smaller steel tanks totaling 366,000 bushels; new high speed marine unloading equipment; improved marine receiving system with scale and increased dryer capacity.

Among state and local officials at an opening day plant tour were: J. A. Winfield, North Carolina director of agricultural markets; Hollis Shomo, assistant director of marketing for Virginia; O. W. Faison, grain section supervisor, North Carolina Department of Agriculture; B. W. Sadler, grain and hay section supervisor, Virginia Department of Agriculture; Mayor Linwood L. Briggs Jr., of South Norfolk; and P. P. Davis Sr., South Norfolk city manager.

Elsewhere in the United States the Cargill firm operates nine vegetable oil plants processing soybeans, flax and copra, and some 45 terminal and 50 country grain elevators.

Iowa manager reports on SHANZER grain drier

"Volume up 25%, grain quality tops, operating cost at a minimum, thanks to our Shanzer drier. Service from start to finish was outstanding, and we have found their people exceptionally well schooled in every aspect of equipment and overall drying operations."

—Says, Donald M. Hartz, Mgr. Maynard Co-operative Company, Maynard, Iowa

Get more for your drier dollar, see your Shanzer representative, or write:

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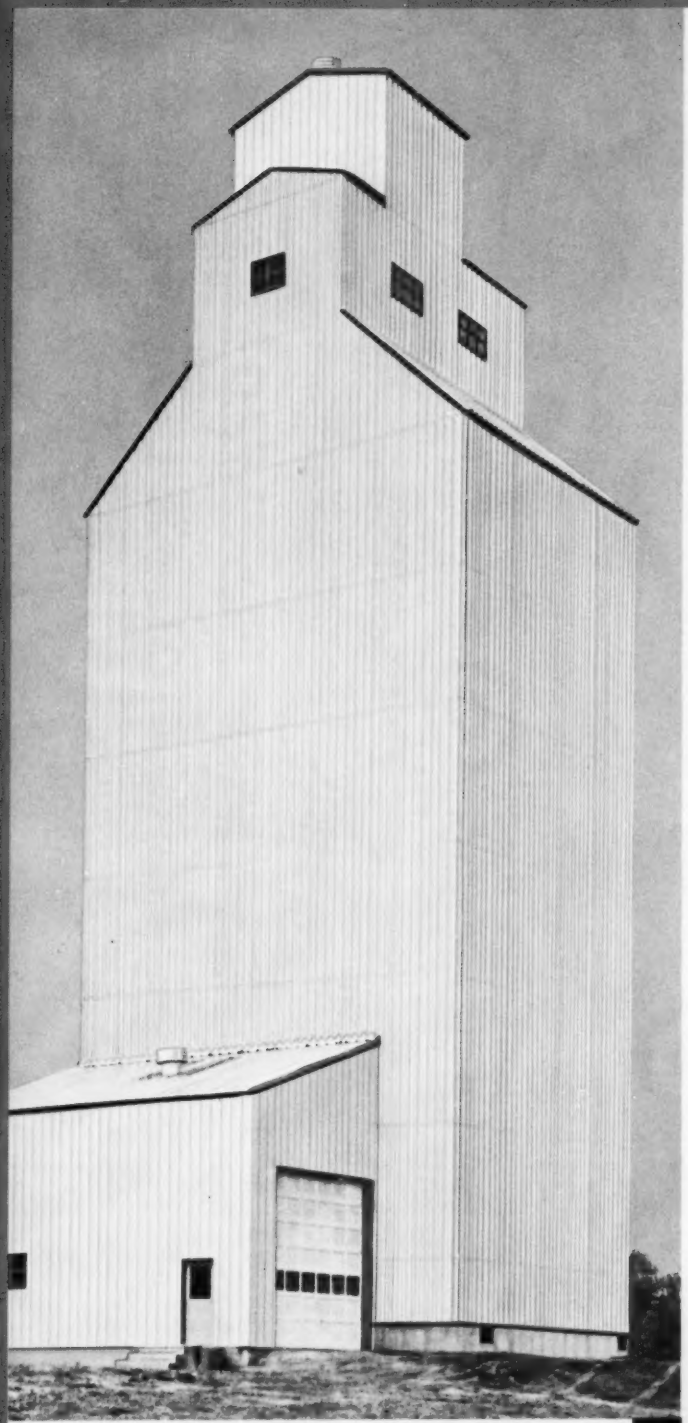


"We wanted a new elevator, with all of the dependable, proven features of traditional design. In our Butler square tank elevator we have the design we wanted, plus lower insurance rates, less maintenance and the durability of steel."

Mr. Floyd Barthel
Pingree Elevator
Pingree, North Dakota

THE NEW LOOK...

in grain and feed storage by Butler

Today you find Butler square tank country houses, annex storage, receiving depots, feed mills and feed load-out stations scattered all over the country.

Why have these tanks become so popular? The answer is simple. For grain storage, Butler square tanks offer all the advantages of traditional country elevator design, in addition to the protection that only all-steel construction can offer.

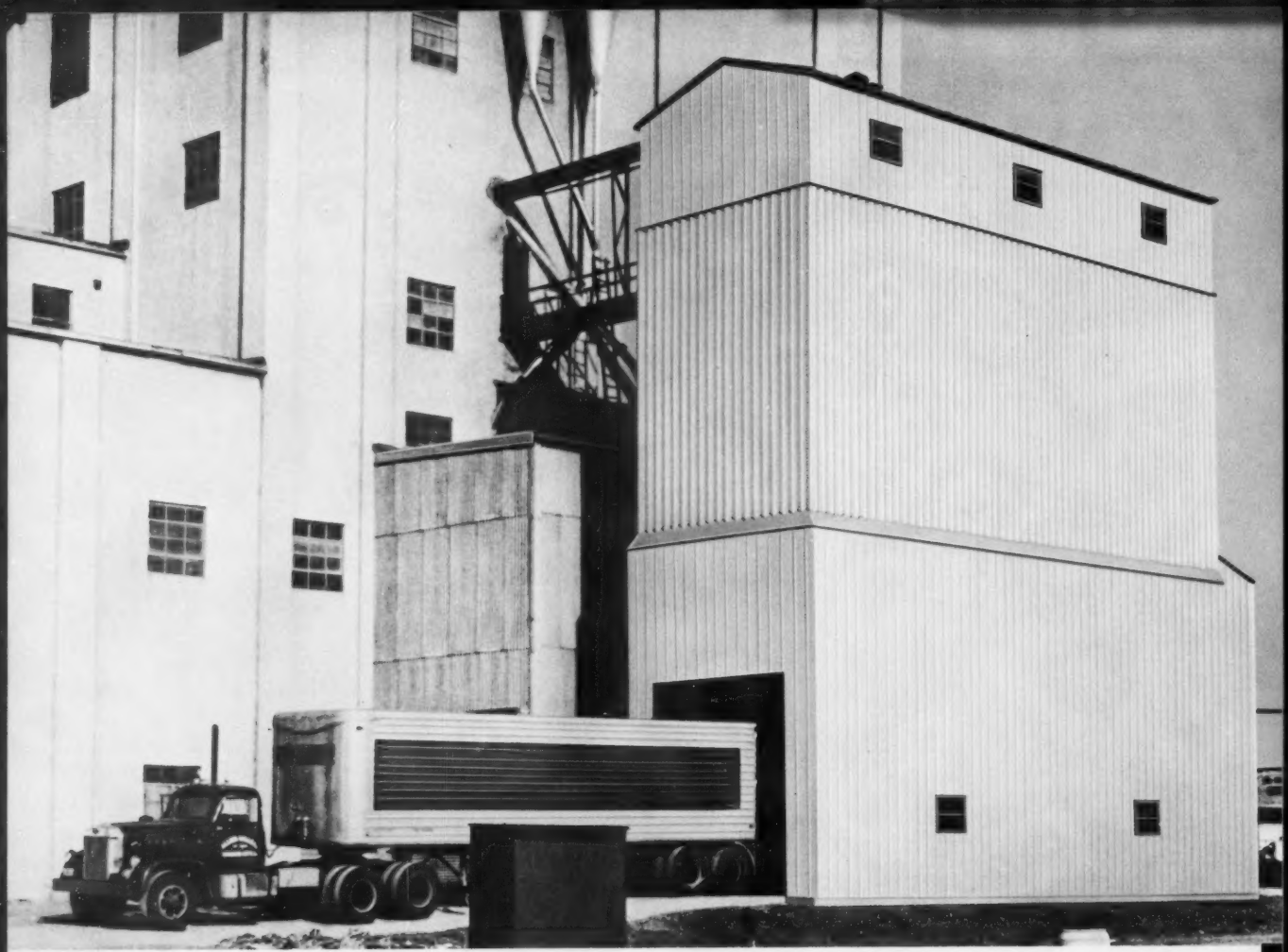
But safe storage is only part of the reason for the growing interest feed and grain men are showing in these Butler square tanks.

Feed manufacturers have found that Butler square tanks are an ideal way to build feed handling facilities. Butler square tank design and internal tie-rods help eliminate bridging, even when handling soft feed ingredients. And, the square shape of these new tanks creates attractive structures that blend well with existing facilities.

Now turn the page for full details...

flat or vertical...

Butler is the lowest-cost, safe storage



a better way to build safe, clean storage, efficient feed handling facilities...

From roof deck to supporting structurals, Butler steel square tanks are engineered for strength and safety to withstand the stresses and strains that build up in vertical storage. They are fire and lightning safe. Insects, weather and rodents can't get in to spoil the contents.

The square shape offers special advantages, too. You can make efficient use of ground space . . . build right up to drives or flush against existing buildings. Expansion is easy, end walls of present tanks serve as common walls for new tanks.

Equally important, they can effect substantial savings. Butler pre-engineering saves costly routine engineering time. Bolt-together construction saves weeks and months of erection time. The steel panels can't rot, crack or check like wood or crumble like concrete. And, Butler mass-production economies bring you all-steel construction at the lowest possible cost.

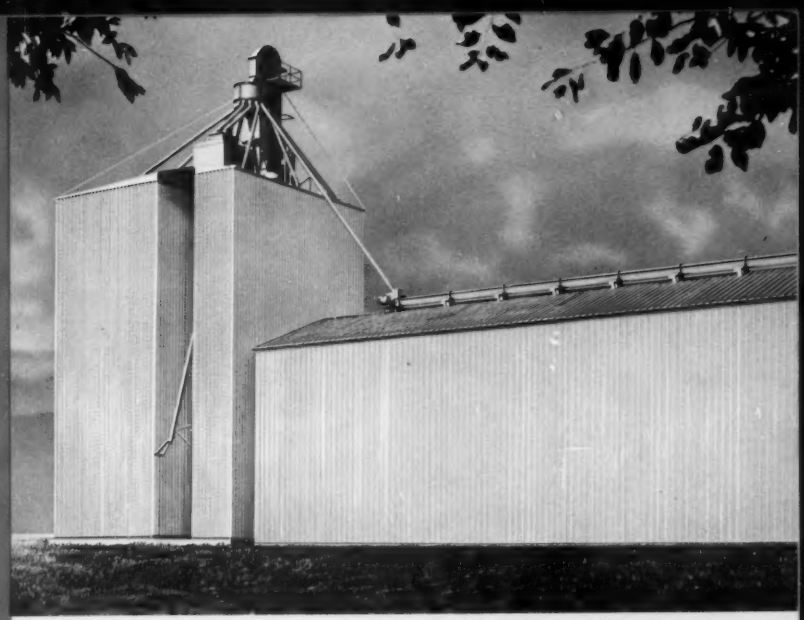
Add it all up. For strength, safety, reliability and economy, Butler square steel tanks are your best investment.

"Butler tanks were the most economical way to build the storage capacity we needed. And, by using Butler steel tanks, we'll save a lot of money on insurance, too.

"The main thing I like about this new tank is the square shape. It lets you make the best use of your ground space . . . doesn't waste space either.

"We have two Butler square tank installations; one at Tulia . . . the other at Kaffir—and we really like them."

Harold Hipp, Manager
Tulia Wheat Growers, Tulia, Texas

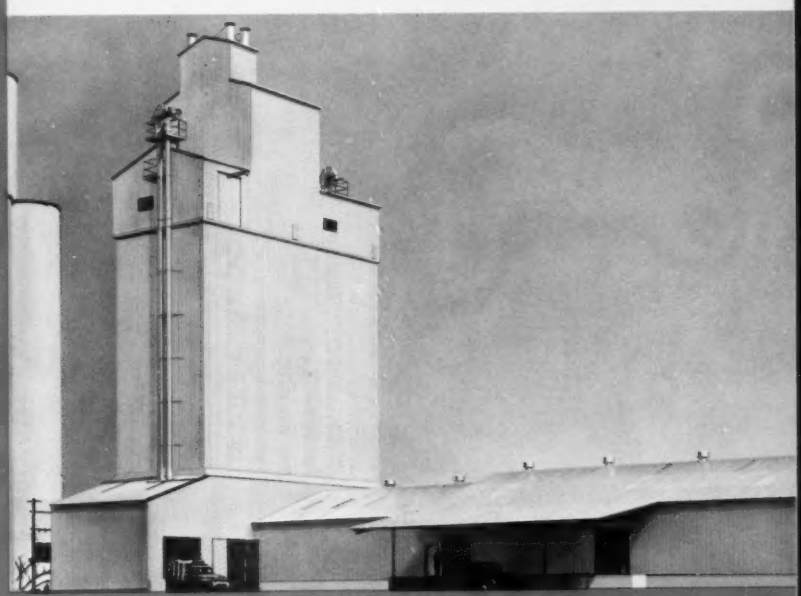


"The square shape of these new Butler tanks gave us a nice-looking building . . . saved valuable ground space, too.

"The bin sizes give us a lot of flexibility in handling feed ingredients, etc.

"These tanks were so strong that we could mount all our heavy machinery right on top, without sacrificing bin space and capacity."

Joe Welp,
Welp's Feeds, Bancroft, Iowa

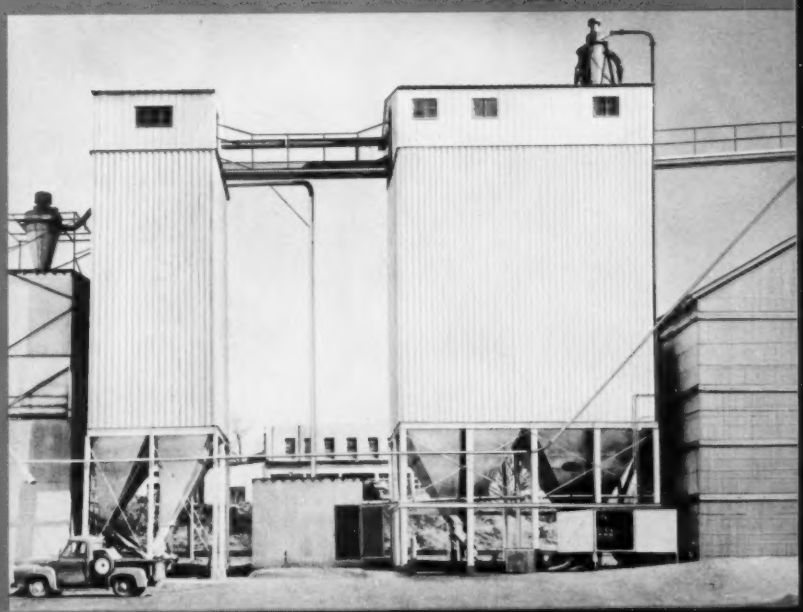


"Butler square tanks helped us solve a land problem . . . provided maximum storage capacity in a minimum of space.

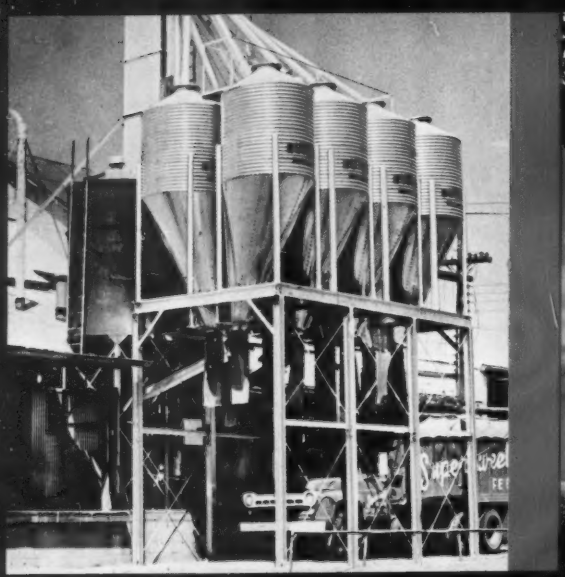
"These tanks handle approximately 750 tons of inbound feed ingredients monthly and we've had no problem with flow.

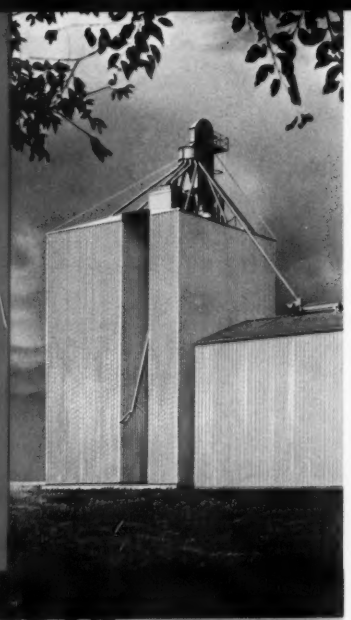
"We liked our first Butler square tanks so much, we ordered four more (now installed—see photo at right) and plan to order a third installation soon."

D. M. Vervaecke,
Benson Feed Mills, Inc.
Omaha, Nebraska



Buildings, bins, bulk or bolted tanks...





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Bring your problems to Butler, the company that provides more safe storage for more bushels of grain and tons of feed than any other manufacturer . . . the company that knows grain and feed storage best.

There's a Butler storage expert near you who is an expert in planning and building both flat and vertical structures. He knows the special problems of construction in your area – including local materials availability, soil conditions, and other factors that influence storage construction.

He's prepared to handle the whole job – from planning to completion. He's a respected, established businessman.

You can depend on him year after year for future service.

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Soybean and Meal Price Outlook

Soybeans probably have already seen their fall-winter high price, according to Francis Kutish, Iowa State University farm economist. He bases his conclusion on the prices of the various soybean products, their outlook for this winter and the recent price pattern for soybeans.

By midwinter, Dr. Kutish says, the price of soybean meal probably will have worked lower. For this reason, he says buying from hand-to-mouth looks like the best way to buy your soybean meal for the next month or so.

The next period of real price strength in soybeans probably won't come until next spring and summer, according to the Iowa economist. The increased chick hatch expected in late spring and summer, increased turkey output and heavy use of soybean meal in cattle feeding will have reduced soybean stocks by then.

By that time processors will have to bid aggressively for the beans that farmers are holding. **Soybeans could therefore work back to their 1959 price peak or even higher** if the summer prospects indicate a smaller soybean harvest next fall, Dr. Kutish says. (For other opinions and a more extended discussion of the 1960 outlook see page 6.)

Processors had sufficient soybeans on hand for about 3 months operations Dec. 1, about equal to a year ago. Total crush for the first 2 months of the processing year was 4 million bushels greater than for October and November 1958— 71 million in 1959 compared with 67 million last year, according to Bureau of the Census. (See table in "In the Markets" beginning page 38.)

Total oil output is also up—781.1 million pounds for October and November 1959 compared with 703.8 million pounds for the same months a year ago. **Oil yield per bushel is also running well ahead of a year ago,** approximately 11 pounds per bushel compared for 10½ pounds for October and November last year and a last season's average of 10.6.

Total oil yield in November 1959 was a little under October although the crush was larger.

Recent Reports on Exports

U. S. exports of soybeans to date for the marketing year are now running almost one-half more than a year ago, according to USDA inspections reports. Total Oct. 1-Dec. 24 was 50,735,814 bushels compared with 35,424,719 bushels for the same period last year.

Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says Japan intends to import 19.4 million bushels of soybeans during the second half of its fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1959, through March 1960. Nearly all the soybeans—19.1 million bushels—are to be purchased on a global basis. FAS thinks a big part of these will be bought in the United States "since trade between Japan and Communist China does not appear likely to be reopened in the near future."

Japanese imports of U. S. soybeans during the first 9 months of 1959 were larger than any previous entire year, FAS reports.

Japan may be importing from 40 to 56 million bushels of soybeans annually by 1969, according to a Japanese government projection which indicates that the country's fats and oils needs will increase by 1.4 to 1.9 times in the next 10 years.

Purchase authorizations announced by FAS during December included one for shipment of 27.6 million pounds of vegetable oils to Colombia, 3.4 million pounds larger than an earlier estimate, and one for about 900,000 pounds to the Republic of China.

FAS increased its authorizations to Spain for purchase of U. S. vegetable oils by $1.8 million. It announced issuance of authorization to the United Arab Republic to finance purchase of $500,000 worth of soybean or cottonseed oil under P. L. 480, equal to 2,100 metric tons.

FAS on Dec. 22 announced an agreement with Turkey to finance sale of $13.5 million worth of cottonseed or soybean oil for lira, under P. L. 480. This is equal to approximately 110 million pounds.

International Cooperation Administration announced authorization to Taiwan for purchase of $2 million worth of soybeans.

Olive Oil Production Is Higher

Mediterranean Basin production of olive oil is expected to reach 1,444,600 short tons in 1959-60, **an increase of almost one-third above the 1,105,200 tons of 1958-59** and a third more than the 4-year average, according to FAS. Southern Europe, which is experiencing an "on-year" for production, is expected to produce 1.3 million short tons of olive oil, or almost 57% more than a year ago. The Middle East olive oil output is forecast at 68,500 short tons, a drop of more than one-third from the level of 1958-59 but almost a fifth above the output for the last "off year."

Some Fields Not Harvested

Some fields of soybeans remained to be harvested in several areas in the soybean belt, including the East Coast, the Midsouth and the Midwest in late December. Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill., reported some fields still to be combined in both southern and northern Illinois. About 5% of bottomland soybeans were still in the field in Tennessee.

Paul Keller, Clayton, N. C.: Many fields yielding from 35 to 40 bushels. Any damage under 2%. Combining has been relatively clean. Morning glory seed the biggest foreign material problem.

J. F. Gutelius, Nansemond Grain & Supply Corp., Driver, Va.: Yield is off from last year at least one-third. Quality poor and foreign matrial terrible.

Big Crowds At New Delhi Fair

"The first World Agricultural Fair, New Delhi, India, attracts more attention than anybody dared to hope," according to Javier de Salas, assistant director for Europe and the Near East for the Soybean Council of America, Inc. Mr. de Salas is in charge of the Council's exhibit at the New Delhi fair.

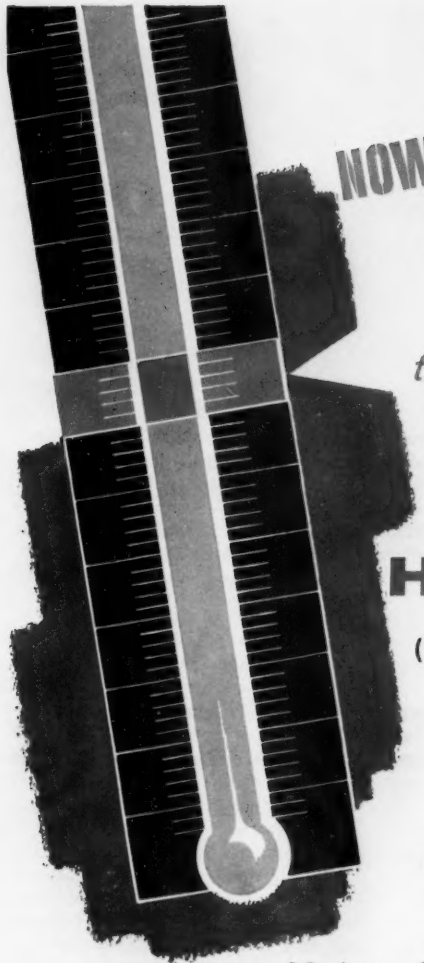
"The crowds visiting the U. S. pavilion are huge, about 2,000 persons per hour on week days and three times this number on Sundays. Soybeans are featured in two different parts of the pavilion. This represents a double impact on the visitors. . . . **Producers of vanaspati, soy biscuits, etc., have asked our help to obtain more soy products."**

Hearing On Soybean Nematode

Public hearing on a proposal to quarantine Illinois against the soybean cyst nematode and to regulate a localized infection in Pulaski County will be held in the auditorium of the Illinois Building, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, at 10 a. m., Jan. 26, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Cargill, Inc., will participate in a $20-million "package" of new downtown construction in Minneapolis including a 16-floor "Cargill Building" of offices, a large motel, above-street plaza and restaurant, new Northwestern National Bank services, rooftop garden and swimming pool shoping arcade and 1,000-car parking ramp. Work will begin in the fall of 1960, with occupancy expected in 1962.

Food and Drug Administration is cracking down on representations that the use of unsaturated fats and oils alone will reduce blood cholesterol and lessen the danger of heart attacks and strokes. FDA has announced that "representation to the public that salad oils, shortenings, oleomargarine, and similar products have value for these purposes are false and misleading and will cause such products to be misbranded."



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SENATOR John G. Townsend, president of Townsends, Inc., and his son, Preston C. Townsend, vice president and secretary treasurer, in front of their solvent extraction plant. The Townsends carry on a completely integrated poultry operation, and offer a market for 1½ million bushels of beans grown on the Delmarva Peninsula each year.

GROWER and buyer Reade Nicolls of Nicolls Brothers, Onley, Va., in a field of Hood soybeans. One of the larger growers on the Delmarva Peninsula, he raises about 1,000 acres of soybeans, mainly Dorman. He likes the Dorman because it can be harvested early, around the first of October. Mr. Nicolls is a longtime member of the American Soybean Association.

The managing editor visited Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia last fall

Soybeans on the East Coast

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest
Photos by the writer

PART II

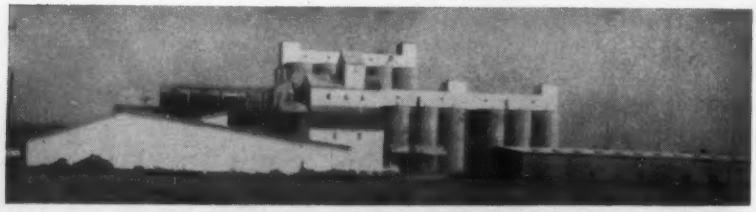
THE BROILER industry in the Southeast is going through a period of adjustment caused by what may be a temporary overexpansion —and the push toward integration. Prices were weak coupled with some cutback in production last summer and fall and this did not put poultrymen in too good a mood.

A speaker at the annual poultrymen's open house at Georgetown, Del., in September said that not over 25 firms will produce well over half the nation's broilers in 5 years, that the small fellows will have to combine to survive.

The Delmarva Peninsula finds the going especially rough, since the area is feeling increasing competition from North Carolina and Georgia. Delmarva poultrymen say they are in a real battle for survival, and are doing everything possible to lower feed costs.

Delmarvans feel that rail freight rates on soybeans and meal discriminate against them as compared with the rates in effect in North Carolina and Georgia, and against the whole East Coast as compared with the Midwest and Midsouth. The lack of a favorable freight rate is a general complaint with the feed and poultry industries on the East Coast.

It is pointed out that freight rates in the Midwest and Midsouth have been adjusted to compete with barge traffic, but there has been no corresponding adjustment on the Coast, and this is contributing to the depression in chickens there. The Delmarva poultry and feed men are making a real effort to obtain a freight rate adjustment and such an adjustment seemed in prospect as the Digest went to press.



BROILER HOUSES and part of Townsend's storage for grain and feed.

EAST COAST BROILER PRODUCTION

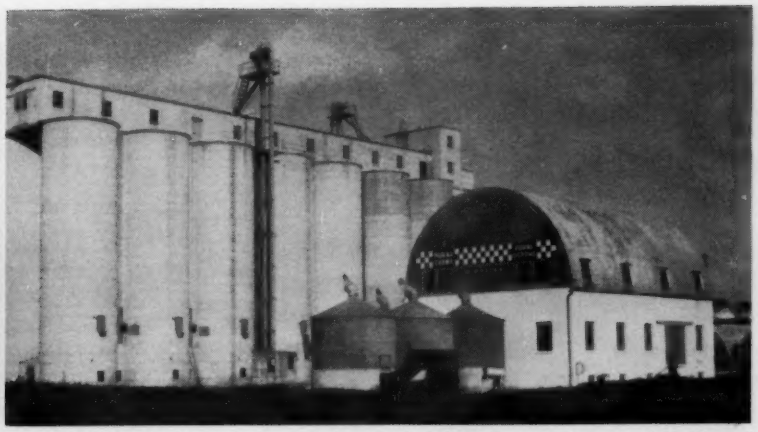
Numbers of broilers produced (in 000)

	1950	1955	1957	1958
Del.	80,922	69,820	93,537	94,250
Md.	54,596	58,367	74,288	86,209
Va.	40,033	55,179	61,646	63,495
W. Va.	15,079	21,873	25,233	27,252
N. Car.	28,109	59,516	106,352	134,600
S. Car.	7,497	10,053	15,690	17,561
Ga.	62,892	177,642	261,000	292,119
Fla.	9,001	9,389	10,884	11,319
Total South Atlantic	298,129	461,839	648,630	726,805

Pounds of broilers produced (in 000)

Del.	242,766	216,442	318,026	329,875
Md.	163,788	180,938	252,579	293,111
Va.	124,102	171,055	191,103	196,834
W. Va.	48,253	69,994	83,269	89,932
N. C.	78,705	218,808	329,691	444,180
S. C.	20,242	29,154	50,208	57,951
Ga.	176,098	515,162	835,200	934,781
Fla.	26,103	27,228	33,740	35,089
Total	880,057	1,428,781	2,093,816	2,381,753

From poultry section, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



HANDLERS and exporters Norman and Louis Groh, Louis Groh & Son, Inc., Clay Bank, Va., and one of their 10 trailer trucks, also their 350,000-bushel capacity elevator. The Grohs can handle 15,000 bushels of grain daily in a busy season. Louis Groh started 45 years ago with a country store which he still operates, and now has 10 different lines of business. He recently added a feed dealership and the manufacturing of metal bulk feed bins for farmers. The Grohs are among the large exporters on the Coast. They have been the nation's largest exporter of edible type soybeans, which they ship specially cleaned in bags, mostly to the Orient. Although the Grohs are on the navigable York River, their grain now all moves by truck.

In another effort to lower feed costs 17 of Delmarva's feed manufacturers and poultry operators last summer formed Delmarva Soy Corp. They planned to build a $2 million soybean processing plant and storage facilities, to produce soybean oil meal for broiler feeds, and cut the freight costs of shipping soybeans to processing plants off the peninsula and shipping the meal back on the peninsula. The firm is being incorporated in Delaware. Otis G. Esham, Esham's Hatchery, Inc., Parsonburg, Md., is the president of the corporation. Mr. Esham said three plant sites are under consideration and the firm expects to purchase one in the near future.

Also of much interest in Delmarva is the possibility of processing whole soybeans into meal, bypassing the extractor. The thought is that by grinding whole beans into meal the oil will remain in the meal and be incorporated into the poultry feed as part of the meal. The expense of extracting the oil and adding animal fat to the poultry ration can be avoided.

Research men at the University of Delaware substation at Georgetown are working on the project, which has the backing of feed manufacturers in the area.

So far the feeding results in the main do not equal those that can be obtained from extracted meal, but I was told that technically the process is entirely feasible. In fact, John C. Hammond, O. A. Newton & Son Co., Bridgeville, Del., said his results with feeding meal made from whole cooked beans have been fully equal to the extracted meal.

Dr. Hammond said it would not pay from an economic standpoint to feed the whole beans if there is more that 2¢-a-pound spread between the price of soybean oil and the price of animal fats. In that case, it will pay to extract and sell the oil and incorporate animal fats into the poultry feed.

I was informed that a processing plant for whole bean meal would cost about $100,000.

Townsends, Inc., at Millsboro, Del., one of the largest operators in the poultry industry, is a good example of a firm that has developed a broiler business into a completely integrated operation. Townsends now do everything from growing the soybeans and corn to processing the finished birds. The enterprise is spread out over 8,000 acres.

The business is owned and operated by John G. Townsend and his sons, Preston C., Julian E., and John G. III. As vice president and general manager, Preston is in charge of soybean operations.

John G. Townsend, a former governor of Delaware and U. S. senator, had a long career in banking, lumber and fruit growing before he started in the broiler business in 1935. In 1939 the firm completed the hatchery, in 1945 it opened the feed mill, and in 1950 the soybean mill was erected.

The bean mill is a 160-tons-daily-capacity Crown plant producing dehulled meal. Townsends use about half the meal in their own operations and sell half to other feed men.

In 1957 Townsends opened their large modern poultry processing plant that employs 200 people and processes 60,000 birds daily.

Townsends grow 600 acres of soybeans and 3,600 acres of corn on their farms, and in addition buy 1.5 million bushels of soybeans yearly to supply their operations. The feed mill mixes 6,000 tons of feed monthly, all of it fed on Townsend farms. Most of it is used to feed the broilers, both on Townsend-owned farms and on farms of contract growers, and to the 21 Townsend farms where breeding stock is grown.

BROILER industry launched a campaign to boost the sale of broilers in October. Above is shown a Ralston Purina Co. billboard which tied in with the campaign.

FIELD of East Coast soybeans was still grass green in mid-September. It was well podded but the pods were still in the early stages of development. A nice clean field and would make it unless caught by early frost.

East Coast Growers

You see some of the same shift to larger operations in farming on the East Coast that is taking place in the poultry industry. I was told in upper Delaware that the size of farms is not large, that a 40-acre field of soybeans is considered a good size. But as you go south along the Coast there are larger farms and some really big ones. Many of the smaller farmers are selling out and taking town jobs or else combining their farms with other enterprises.

Louis Groh, grain handler and exporter at Clay Bank, Va., says farmers in his area are doing a better job of producing soybeans than they were only a few years ago. They are not large farmers but own modern equipment including self-propelled combines.

Corn and soybeans are the leading crops in many coastal areas, as they are in the so-called Cornbelt. But the harvest season seems turned around to a Midwesterner. The corn comes out of the field first. Corn harvest was going full blast when I was there the second and third weeks in September. There were long lines of trucks waiting to be unloaded at the elevators and buying points. Soybean harvest does not start until a month or 6 weeks later and may take all fall to complete.

Soybeans are rotated with cotton as well as corn, but I did not see as much cotton as expected on the East Coast. The main cotton crop—and peanuts and tobacco—is grown somewhat farther away from the Coast than are soybeans. The economy of North Carolina revolves around tobacco. Other crops are secondary.

There is much double cropping in the area, as in other parts of the South. Farmers have learned to plant soybeans after small grain and such crops as potatoes as an income stretcher. Soybeans are planted after wheat, rye, barley and oats. Small grains are harvested in June, the potatoes in July and soybeans are planted immediately after. I saw some fields in Delaware where the soybean plants were at two or three different heights since the farmers did not wait until all the potatoes were dug to plant their soybeans.

A. D. Swindel at Pantego, N. C., says he rotates corn and soybeans, and fertilizes the corn only. He said there is not much cotton grown in that part of the state. The heavy soil is considered suitable for grain rather than cotton. Farmers in the Carolinas and Georgia tend to put their cotton on the lighter soils, corn and soybeans on heavy soil.

Growers say there has been some shift from soybeans to corn in the last year or two on the East Coast, as has taken place in other corn producing areas. Farmers consider corn a little better income crop at this time. Also, more labor is required to grow soybeans. If they could learn how to control weeds in soybeans without hand labor, the balance might shift back toward more soybean acreage, they say.

Growers' Problems

I was told that weeds and insects are two perpetual problems farmers have in growing soybeans on the East Coast. But they seem to be doing a good job with both. Weeds were no worse than other places last year—in fact, I saw more weedy bean fields in the Midwest. I have never seen cleaner fields and more even stands than on the Coast.

There was a bad outbreak of insects in late summer and fall. Green clover worms, fall army worms, corn earworms and Mexican bean beetle were reported. There was damage all through lower Delmarva, elsewhere in Virginia and the Carolinas, and in some places the damage was severe. But I was told that farmers take prompt control measures—usually spraying or dusting by plane—when the outbreaks occur.

The soybean cyst nematode is also in the area, in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina. Some new outbreaks occurred in both states last year. Where the nematode appears soybean acreage is cut back drastically and the land planted to other crops.

Another problem that is possibly more nearly unique to the area is that of getting the crop out of the fields due to the inclement weather and high humidity that prevail during the fall months. The soybean crop matures late, and then often cannot be combined until late fall or winter months. Bill Spencer, graduate student at the University of Delaware, said that fields often remain so muddy and soft that farmers have to wait for the ground to freeze before they can run their combines through the fields.

Producers are never sure of their soybean crop until it is harvested. There is always the chance that a hurricane will wipe them out as Hurricane Gracie forcefully reminded us last fall. Soybeans were blown down badly in South Carolina and many tons of water were dumped in the fields in other areas. The Delmarva Peninsula is especially vulnerable to hurricanes.

George E. Spain, North Carolina State College agronomy extension specialist at Raleigh, says harvesting is the one big problem with soybeans in North Carolina.

(To be concluded in February)

Soviet Union Plans Increase in Oilseeds

DURING THE 7-year plan from 1959 to 1965 the Soviet Union will increase its total output of oilseeds to 5.5 million metric tons from an average of 3.8 million metric tons in 1954-58, Oil World, Hamburg, West Germany, reports. In 1958 the total oilseed crop in Russia reached 5 million metric tons, of which 4.5 million tons was sunflower seed.

Increased acreages of flaxseed and castor beans have been provided for.

SIGNING CONTRACT between Arkansas Grain Corp. and French Oil Mill Machinery Co. for solvent extraction plant at Stuttgart, Ark. Left to right: Dean K. Bredeson, French sales engineer, Memphis, Tenn.; F. M. Bloomberg, superintendent, and Wilfred F. Carle, manager soybean division, Arkansas Grain, Stuttgart; L. C. Carter, general manager, and Clark C. Smith, general sales manager, Arkansas Grain and the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association, Stuttgart; and R. P. Hutchins, technical director for French, Piqua, Ohio.

To Build 800-ton Plant at Stuttgart

L. C. CARTER, general manager of Arkansas Grain Corp., Stuttgart, Ark., has announced plans for construction of a modern 800-tons-per-day soybean processing plant.

A contract has been signed with the French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio. French will furnish all of the machinery for the new plant and will also serve as engineers and consultants for the overall project.

The plant will be equiped with the most modern rectangular basket extractor along with such equipment as the French desolventizer-toaster, the French 50% protein units, dual evaporation and stainless steel tubes in all distillation equipment to enable the production of the highest quality soybean meal and oil.

It is planned to have the plant in operation in time to process 1960-crop soybeans.

The Arkansas Grain Corp. is an affiliate of the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association, which has served the Arkansas Rice Farmers since 1921. Fourteen grain drying cooperatives, located in strategic areas of the rice and soybean belts of Arkansas, are also affiliated with the two organizations. The corporation was organized in August 1958 shortly after the Weiner and Hazen Grain Drying Cooperatives constructed facilities for soybeans.

During the spring and summer of 1959 the grain drying cooperatives located at Stuttgart, Lonoke, Wheatley, Jonesboro, Hickory Ridge, McGehee, Fair Oaks, Des Arc, Dumas, Corning, and Tuckerman, Ark., also constructed storage and drying facilities for handling soybeans. Storage facilities for soybeans now total nearly 8 million bushels while storage facilities for rice total some 17 million bushels.

The Arkansas Grain Corp. is the marketing outlet for all soybeans and grain other than rice, which is handled through the affiliated grain drying cooperatives. It will operate the processing plant.

Because of the close affiliation between the various organizations, they are under common management as follows: L. C. Carter, general manager; Clark C. Smith, general sales manager; Wilfred F. Carle, manager of the soybean division; F. M. Bloomberg, oil mill superintendent.

Officers of the Arkansas Grain Corp. are: H. K. Smith, Jr., president; A. H. Westerman, vice president; A. F. Knoll, secretary-treasurer; and L. C. Carter, general manager.

Directors of the corporation are: Erik F. Jenson, Stuttgart; Marvin Henderson, Humphrey; W. E. Fletcher and Clarence Lilly, Sr., Lonoke; H. K. Smith, Jr., Wheatley; R. E. Short, Jr., Brinkley; Claud Cathcart, Jonesboro; Robert H. Smith, Walnut Ridge; Bill E. Jones, Fisher; Eugene Goodart, Hickory Ridge; John M. Baxter, Dermott; T. A. Prewitt, Jr., McGehee; S. E. Greenwalt, Hazen; L. F. Seidenstricker, DeValls Bluff; Carson Brown, Wynne; Emmett Wampler, McCrory; Leonard Sitzer and A. H. Westerman, Weiner; Joe Skarda and Wayne Tate, Des Arc; R. A. Adcock and R. B. Stimson, Dumas; Fred Ahrent and Manuel B. Ainley, Jr., Corning.

Remington Holds 22nd Annual Soybean Show

THE 22ND ANNUAL Remington, Ind., Soybean Show was held Dec. 1 with John Stark, Jasper County agricultural agent, in charge.

Speakers included Howard L. Roach, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., who talked on "Soybeans Around the World."

A. H. Probst, Purdue University soybean breeder, led a roundtable discussion.

Entertainment was furnished by Purdue University musical organizations.

The annual soybean show is sponsored by the Remington Service Club in cooperation with the Remington vocational agriculture department, the Newton, White, Benton and Jasper Counties extension service, and merchants in the area.

Error in Story About New Orleans Expansion

IN A RECENT article about the expansion of the Public Grain Elevator at the Port of New Orleans, the impression was conveyed that the four new grain cleaners recently installed at the Elevator were manufactured by a company from which the Port has bought cleaners in the past.

Actually, the four cleaners which are now doing a most satisfactory job in cleaning as much as 14,000 bushels of soybeans per hour at New Orleans' Public Grain Elevator are the products of the Huntley Manufacturing Co., Brocton, N. Y., and belong to the type of grain cleaner for which Huntley uses the trade name "Monitor."

The article came from the Public Grain Elevator.

LAST YEAR'S soybean queen, Emmilee Johnson, crowns 1960 queen Beverly Ann Coney, at Jonesville, La. Bundles of Bienville soybeans, new Louisiana variety, are in background.

Soybean Queen Crowned At Jonesville, La.

BEVERLY ANN CONEY was recently crowned the 1960 soybean queen at Jonesville, La. The beautiful brown-eyed brunette reigned over the fourth annual Soybean Festival and Catahoula Parish Fair.

She was crowned by Miss Emmilee Johnson, the 1959 soybean queen, following the beauty pageant where 10 charming girls competed for the coveted title. She was congratulated by Walter M. Scott, Jr., American Soybean Association director from Tallulah, La.

Miss Coney, a 17-year-old high school senior, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Coney, Sicily Island. She was sponsored by Sicily Island Future Business Leaders.

In an earlier contest Miss Nancy Knotts was chosen princess of the Soybean Festival, Miss Amy Yarborough was chosen junior princess and Miss Susan Lanier was chosen little princess.

The Soybean Festival beauty pageant, sponsored by the Federated Women's Clubs of Sicily Island, Harrisonburg, Jonesville, and the Jonesville Junior Guild, also featured a gigantic parade with marching band and decorated floats on which the contestants rode.

The royal float bearing Miss Johnson, the 1959 Soybean Queen, appropriately displayed many soybean products. Miss Johnson is a freshman at Louisiana State University and a pledge of Kappa Delta Sorority. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Johnson of Harrisburg. Mr. Johnson is agricultural agent in Catahoula Parish, where the soybean has developed into one of the major grain crops in recent years with the coming of the Pelican, Bienville and Lee soybean varieties.

The judges for the beauty contest were Walter Gras, Jonesville; Mr. Scott; and Dr. and Mrs. John Gray, Baton Rouge, La.

Bundles of Bienville soybean plants proudly displayed their golden ripened pods to provide a suitable stage setting in the Block high school auditorium for the gala event, while the combines and local elevators were busy with the harvest.

MFA PLANT manager Kermit Head gives Betty Jennings, Mexico, soybean industry queen, a token of appreciation. Miss Jennings was sponsored by MFA.

And Two Queens Are Named at Mexico, Mo.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI people have been holding a soybean festival annually at Mexico, Mo., the home of the Missouri Farmers Association soybean operations, for the past 8 years. This fall was no exception. The event is sponsored by the Mexico Chamber of Commerce.

Folks watched the parade composed of bands and floats from surrounding communities, took advantage of sales by Mexico merchants, and toured the MFA grain and feed division's million bushel elevator and processing plant.

Youngsters, fortified with a goodly supply of MFA soybeans for the occasion, used their bean shooters to pelt the queen candidates, the paraders, the watching crowd and each other.

Two soybean queens were elected from 19 contestants—the growers' queen Sharon Norfleet, and the industry queen Betty Jennings.

Betty appropriately represented MFA's soybean plant.

Third Championship Is Won by Beattie

WIILLIAM R. BEATTIE, Staples, Ontario, Canada, won his third world soybean championship recently at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

In capturing this year's world soybean title at Toronto the Essex County farmer added to previous laurels.

He won the soybean championship in 1956, then went on to win the championship at the International Seed & Hay Show at Chicago the same fall.

His previous soybean win at the Royal was in 1954 when he took the coveted Victory Mills trophy for the first time.

Mr. Beattie won all three times with Harosoy, a variety developed at the Dominion Agricultural Research Station at Harrow.

A bushel of foundation seed of the Harosoy variety, which he planted last spring, yielded over 50 bushels. But the beans he selected for his entry at the Royal Winter Fair were from run-of-the-mill of his crop.

Reserve champion in the soybean division was Jack McKillop, Dutton, Ontario.

Iowa State Men Conduct Downy Mildew Survey

A NATIONAL survey to locate and identify races of downy mildew of soybeans has been conducted by John M. Dunleavy and V. D. Pederson of the Iowa State Experiment Station, as reported by Iowa Farm Science. Various races of mildew attack different soybean varieties, just as some races of cereal rust infect certain cereal varieties but not others.

The survey was made in 24 north central and southeastern states. Race 8 was most frequently found in Iowa and other soybean growing areas in the north central states.

Lack of information on downy mildew races has hampered efforts to develop mildew-resistant varieties. With the added knowledge of the races present in the soybean producing states, however, development of disease-resistant varieties can proceed.

In current work, disease resistance to bacterial blight, bacterial pustule and stem canker is receiving the greatest attention because of the immediate potential danger from these diseases.

62 Bu. Contest Winner in Indiana

FOR THE FIRST time in the 20-year history of the Indiana state soybean yield contest, a Lake County farmer has brought the championship to northern Indiana. Floyd Duncan, Jr., operator of almost 1,000 acres of farmland, checked 61.9 bushels per acre on his best five from a total of 140 acres of soybeans to win the 1959 title.

Duncan planted the Harosoy, the most widely grown variety in Indiana, in 40-inch rows May 20. Contrary to common practice, he plowed down 9 acres of clover for soys, manured the field with 5 tons per acre, and used a starter fertilizer of 450 pounds of 3-9-27 per acre. The field had been limed previously and had received an application of rock phosphate.

Duncan's yield is second highest in the state's history, topped only by the Benton County yield of Tom Maddox of 63.6 bushels per acre in 1954. Walter Lottes, Dubois County, won in 1958 with a yield of 57.6 bushels an acre.

Other high yields were widely distributed over the state, according to K. E. Beeson, Purdue University agronomist, in charge of the contest for the Indiana Crop Improvement Association. One hundred forty-eight farmers in 34 counties had their yields checked under the supervision of their county agents. The number of contestants has been exceeded only once in 20 years.

Kash Kissick, Jr., Henry County, was second with a yield of 59.4 bushels, and A. E. Drake, Hendricks County, was a close third with 59.3 bushels. Other high yields: A. Wayne Drake, Hendricks County, 58 bushels; Clarence Mesker, Vanderburgh, 56.9; Walter Bates, Sr., Vigo, 56.3; Harold McDermit, Madison, 54.9; Clarence Rogers, Madison, 54.8; Gwen Rudolph, Dubois, 54.4, and James Billingsley, Johnson, 53.8.

Six of the contestants with the high yields planted the Clark variety, three the Harosoy, and one the new Shelby. Other varieties planted in the project included the Hawkeye, Lindarin, Lincoln, Adams, Perry and Roe.

Contestants are reducing their row width, Beeson says. Many used 38-inch rows and a few reduced width to 20 inches. Higher yields per acre were the obvious objective. Most growers depended more on a high fertility level than direct fertilization. The side band applicator, however, permitted use of heavier starter applications than was common a few years earlier.

Two farmers in the high 10 yields used 20-inch rows, and two reported side dressing with nitrogen with satisfying results, Beeson points out.

Time of planting ranged from early May to early June, and the amount of seed ranged from 45 pounds to 90 pounds in wide rows. Most common crop rotation is corn, one or two years, soybeans, grain and clover.

Indiana crop champions will be honored at the annual banquet of the Indiana Crop Improvement Association at Purdue Jan. 28.

ORDERLY MARKETING OF SOYBEANS

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The general technique of moving soybeans through the normal channels of trade by government assistance in the marketing of the oil fraction is of tremendous significance. It is vastly superior to the system devised primarily for grains and cotton of government *loans and CCC acquisitions*, for the following reasons:

1—The increase in net farm income is greater than any possible government costs.

2—More soybean meal is available at reasonable prices, thus providing better balanced rations and better net returns to livestock and poultry producers.

3—The soybean crop moves into consumption and not into government storage.

4—Exporters and importers of soybeans are commercial buyers in the open market—not "bargain hunters" from government hoards.

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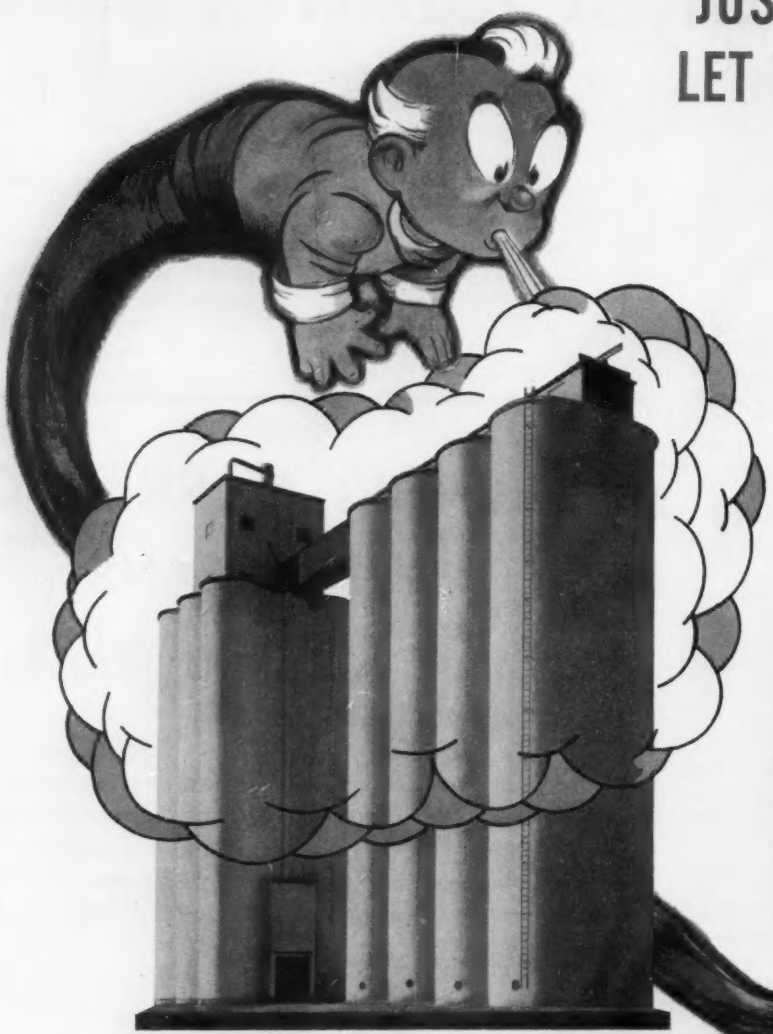

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SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

More Council Exhibits at World Fairs

JAVIER DE SALAS, Soybean Council of America assistant director for Europe and the Near East, and Russell J. Hudson, USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service fats and oils marketing specialist, were on hand for the Presidential opening of the World Agriculture Fair at New Delhi, India, Dec. 11, and in charge of the Council's exhibit of soybeans and soybean products there.

C. R. Weber, Iowa State University research agronomist, Ames, will assume management of the exhibit about Jan. 15.

The versatility of U. S. soybeans is being illustrated through a scale model oil processing unit which depicts the flow of oil from a crude state to the final products of shortening, salad oils, and margarine, including a hydrogenation unit for hardening margarine and shortening.

Also featured is the use of soy protein as a means of supplementing the rice, wheat and grain diets of the Orient.

The Council will exhibit at the U. S. Small Industries Fair at Bombay Jan. 30-Feb. 28. Robert G. Spears, vice president, Lever Bros. Co., New York City, will be in charge.

Final arrangements are being made with the U. S. Department of Commerce. Soy protein and oil will be featured.

The 62nd Agricultural Fair at Verona, Italy, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be held Mar. 15-30. The fair is of considerable magnitude and attracts a large group of farm people as well as representatives of agricultural business throughout Italy. Visitors come from Switzerland, Austria, West Germany and France. The exhibit is planned to expand markets for U. S. feed supplies among other things. The Council will have an exhibit and personnel will be named soon.

What's ahead for 1960? Read the special Doane Agricultural Digest report "1960 Farm Price Outlook." It covers all major crops and livestock—the prices you'll receive and the prices you will pay. No other report is so thorough . . . so concise and to the point. It's typical of the exclusive Digest reports busy stockmen and farmers know they can rely on. Digest reports forecast what's ahead . . . and what to do about it. And they show you how to take advantage of new techinques and developments in production and management. See the special offer below:

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Marti Attends Foreign Attaches' Conference

FRED MARTI, Soybean Council general director for Europe and the Near East, recently attended the meeting of foreign attaches at Athens, Greece.

Dr. Marti, with the assistance of Clayton Whipple, agricultural attache in Italy, William Lodwick, agricultural attache in Spain, Phil S. Eckert, agricultural attache in Germany, and Grover Chappell, agricultural attache in Israel, outlined the Council's program in each of the four countries and suggested ways other countries might become participants in market development work for U. S. soybean products.

Dr. Marti said the Council is set up to give direct price quotations on soybean oil from the Vegetable Oil Export Corp. and soybean meal prices from the National Soybean Processors Association. Negotiations are also under way to install a telefax machine in the Rome office to more efficiently serve that part of the world.

New Pamphlet on Italy's Margarine Industry

AN EXTENSIVE study of Italy's margarine industry has been compiled by the Italian office of the Council. Copies are available from the SBC office at 306-7 Marsh Place Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.

AWARD. Max Myers (center), administrator Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, looks on approvingly as Dominic J. Marcello (right), director for Italy of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., presents a certificate of meritorious service to Clayton E. Whipple, agricultural attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome. The certificate was granted by the American Soybean Association in recognition of the service performed by Mr. Whipple for the soybean industry, and particularly for FAS.

The future of this Italian industry is summed up as follows: "The use of margarine is gradually being accepted by Italian housewives. Leading margarine manufacturers are conducting intensive advertising campaigns, placing emphasis on the fact that their margarine contains only good quality vegetable oils and on its high nutritive value at low cost.

"Promotional efforts, together with the constant growth of Italy's population and the increase in the demand for edible fats as a consequence of a steadily improving standard of living, will undoubtedly result in further expansion of Italy's margarine consumption." It can be safely assumed that margarine production in Italy will be 15% to 20% higher in 1960.

Poultry Extension Week At Burgos

JUAN DE MADARIAGA, assistant Spanish director for the Soybean Council at Madrid, recently attended a meeting in Burgos, Spain, to assist local farmers and teach them the principles of poultry management and nutrition.

The meeting was set up to encourage poultry farming in that part of Spain and thus increase the consumption of U. S. soybean meal.

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George Karnofsky
Staff associate for the Vice President of Development and Research. Came to Blaw-Knox in 1943... helped evolve a program in solvent extraction. Invented and holds patents on the Rotocel Extractor. Participated in laboratory research on the properties of oil seeds. Reported findings in a short course of the American Oil Chemists. Contributed to vapor desolventizer-deodorizer process for producing high protein soluble meal.

Reno J. White
Assistant Section Manager, Fats & Oils Department. Coming to Blaw-Knox in 1946, he has held the position of project engineer and senior process engineer. Assignments varied from relatively small process units to large, complete plant installations —including site development, all operations of construction and initial startup. He has made significant contributions to several Blaw-Knox processes for upgrading all types of fats and oils.

Armin R. Jensen
Technical Service Engineer, joined Blaw-Knox in 1943. Engaged in laboratory research for five years—exploring solvent extraction problems, and developing the Rotocel Extractor. Supervised initial operation of many solvent extraction plants, including one in Japan. Worked on the first basket type extractor and the centrifuge type extractor. He has served as a field engineer on process equipment, piping installations, and testing.

Hal B. Coats
Ph. D., Section Manager in chargeofplantsandprocesses for the fats and oils industry; staff associate in the Blaw-Knox research and development office. Joined Blaw-Knox in 1943. Plant experience includes: solvent extraction, continuous fat splitting, fatty acid distillation, deodorizing units, and hydrogenation. Directed research laboratory working on processing procedures. Designed, built and operated bench and semi-pilot scale equipment.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

Question Ruling on Morning Glory Seed

"YOUR EDITOR, Geo. M. Strayer, commented in the 'Editor's Desk' in the December Soybean Digest on the ruling being enforced by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare that any shipment of U. S. soybeans to Japan containing more than 0.07% morning glory seeds shall be handled as a violation of regulations," states Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the Japanese American Soybean Institute, Tokyo.

"This rule applies to all soybean shipments whether for use as oil crushing or in manufacturing miso, tofu or other soybean products. If the shipment contains more than 0.07% morning glory seeds the import will be permitted after their elimination," he says. "Any shipment containing more than 0.7% shall be subject to cleaning or ban.

"This ruling was conveyed in writing to officials in charge of food hygiene stationed at the leading Japanese ports last Aug. 29."

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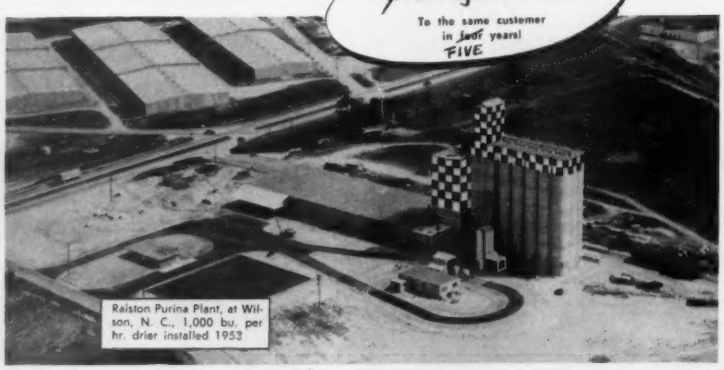

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1,000 bu. per hr., Harrisburg, Pa., 1954

1,500 bu. per hr., Kansas City, Mo., 1954

Another 1500 bu. per hr. In 1957

1,500 bu. per hr., Lafayette, Ind., 1954

Another 1500 bu. per hr. In 1958

750 bu. per hr., Queretaro, Mexico, 1956

A 400 bu. per hr. In Columbia, South America In 1958

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106R59

It is reported that very few shipments of U. S. soybeans are reaching Japan with less than the minute quantity of morning glory seed allowable under the ruling.

Mr. Hayashi gives the composition of morning glory seed as follows:

Pharbitis resin	about 2%
Other resin-like substances	14%
Fat	12%
Moisture	below 12%
Ash	below 6%

He notes that the offending substance objected to by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare is pharbitin.

The Welfare Ministry has calculated that only 0.2 gram of morning glory seed mixed in 30 grams of soybeans that might be consumed at one time could cause diarrhea and thus act as a poison.

Based on this calculation the Japanese government agency has arrived at the figure of 0.07% morning glory seed content in soybeans as being the maximum allowable.

This figure is not accepted as based on fact by others in Japan interested in the problem.

Mr. Hayashi calculates consumption of 5 grams (instead of .2 gram) of morning glory seed would be required to be harmful "unless other ingredients besides pharbitin in morning glory seed also have a purgative effect."

On this basis, the maximum allowable quantity of morning glory seed in soybeans should be 1.67% instead of 0.07%, he says.

Another Japanese source writing in Nikkan Yukai Shimpo arrives at a considerably higher figure as the amount of morning glory seed needed to be harmful: "If morning glory seeds are taken as a laxative, at least 7.5 grams of them must be taken. If this minimum amount of morning glory seeds is mixed in soybeans at the rate of 1%, the quantity of soybeans must be 750 grams at the minimum for causing diarrhea.

No information is available in the United States to either confirm or refute any of the Japanese figures, since morning glory seeds have not been considered toxic in the amounts apt to be retained in soybeans in this country, and no research has been done on the problem.

As Mr. Hayashi states: "The question needs further technical study."

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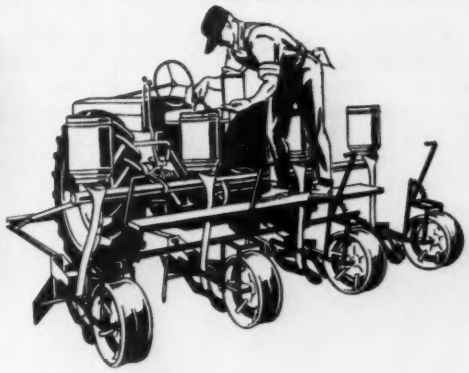

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CROP REPORT

USDA Adds 10 Million Bu. in Last Report

THE 1959 SOYBEAN crop was estimated at 538 million bushels, up 9.7 million from a month earlier, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its final report out Dec. 16.

The larger crop estimate was based on a harvested acreage of 22.4 million, up one-half million from the 21.9 million estimated in July.

The final per-acre yield figure was 24 bushels, the same as the November report, and slightly below the record 24.3 bushels per acre last year.

The 1959 538-million-bushel soybean crop compares with 580 million produced in 1958. This was the first time in 6 years that current production failed to increase over the previous year. Total harvested acres in 1958 were 23.9 million.

Of the 1959 acreage almost 96% was harvested for beans, compared with less than 95% in 1958. The acreage utilized for hay and all other purposes, including abandonment, dropped sharply and the total of these areas is now at the lowest level since estimates were started by USDA in 1924.

USDA called the 1959 growing season for soybeans satisfactory although featured by wide fluctuations in growing and harvesting conditions.

Harvesting was practically complete in all the major areas by Dec. 1 and was well advanced in the late harvesting Southeastern States.

Planting time was favorable for soybeans and except for the acreage usually put in after small grains, almost all planting was completed by July 1.

The crop made a good start but dry weather during July, especially in the area extending from South Dakota into Illinois and Indiana, slowed development considerably. However, rains and favorable weather during August again improved prospects over most of the main "soybelt."

In September much of the crop reached maturity and harvest started under excellent conditions. Rains and wet, cool weather slowed harvest during most of October. Growers used every opportunity when the weather improved to continue combining and after much delay the crop was largely harvested with little loss.

Production in the North Central States, the heaviest producing area, dropped over 50 million bushels from 1958, due mainly to a substantial acreage decrease and to slightly lower yields. Despite this reduction, the area produced three-fourths of the U. S. production. This compares with nearly four-fifths of the production in 1958.

The South Atlantic States had a good season although yields did not average as high as for the excellent season of 1958. Production was down slightly although the acreage in the area was a little above that of 1958.

Production in the South Central States was higher than 1958 due to increased acreage. The yield per acre for the area was the same. Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area, had a record crop of 57 million bushels and now ranks fourth among the soybean producing states.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Annual crop summary, December 1959. Crop reporting board, AMS, USDA

	Acreage harvested[1] (1,000 acres)			Yield per acre (bu.)			Produciton (1,000 bu.)		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
N. Y.	6	6	4	16.2	17.0	16.0	100	102	64
N. J.	29	45	44	18.9	25.0	26.0	555	1,125	1,144
Pa.	22	15	18	17.3	22.0	23.0	381	330	414
Ohio	1,098	1,441	1,472	22.5	26.0	26.0	24,800	37,466	38,272
Ind.	1,804	2,269	2,312	22.9	27.0	26.0	41,410	61,263	60,112
Ill.	3,996	5,066	4,740	24.2	28.0	26.5	96,964	141,848	125,610
Mich.	128	265	225	20.5	23.0	24.0	2,668	6,095	5,400
Wis.	55	120	95	14.8	14.5	18.5	830	1,740	1,758
Minn.	1,575	3,082	2,193	19.0	17.5	19.0	30,879	53,935	41,667
Iowa	1,932	3,116	2,394	22.8	25.5	26.5	44,343	79,458	63,441
Mo.	1,510	2,132	2,270	19.0	26.0	23.0	27,917	55,432	52,210
N. Dak.	65	265	233	13.6	14.0	13.0	953	3,710	3,029
S. Dak.	119	259	137	15.0	11.5	11.5	1,712	2,978	1,576
Nebr.	101	206	150	20.6	30.0	26.0	1,919	6,180	3,900
Kans.	355	421	434	11.8	22.0	21.0	4,094	9,262	9,114
Del.	86	161	153	16.8	22.5	22.5	1,529	3,622	3,442
Md.	114	193	205	18.0	22.0	20.5	2,136	4,246	4,202
Va.	182	269	291	17.8	22.5	20.5	3,274	6,052	5,966
N. C.	315	454	436	16.8	23.0	22.0	5,426	10,442	9,592
S. C.	142	362	370	12.0	15.5	16.0	1,782	5,611	5,920
Ga.	45	90	87	11.1	12.5	16.0	536	1,125	1,392
Fla.	[2] 21	46	46	[2] 19.3	25.0	23.0	[2] 424	1,150	1,058
Ky.	126	155	157	18.0	24.5	24.0	2,286	3,798	3,768
Tenn.	196	276	317	18.4	23.5	22.5	3,554	6,486	7,132
Ala.	85	132	140	19.3	22.5	22.5	1,646	2,970	3,150
Miss.	433	800	903	16.2	23.0	23.0	7,013	18,400	20,769
Ark.	848	2,026	2,318	18.0	24.5	24.5	15,163	49,637	56,791
La.	66	130	138	17.4	22.0	24.0	1,196	2,860	3,312
Okla.	40	45	68	11.8	22.5	21.0	455	1,012	1,428
Texas	5	53	78	[2] 18.9	26.0	29.0	106	1,378	2,262
U. S.	15,498	23,900	22,428	21.0	24.3	24.0	326,020	579,713	537,895

[1] Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.) [2] Short-time average.

Mississippi Firm Offers A New Soybean Variety

A NEW SOYBEAN variety is being placed on the market for the first time next spring by the Bobshaw Pedigreed Seed Co., Indianola, Miss. The firm is introducing this new variety in limited quantities for trials under the varietal name of "Rebel."

According to the breeders of this new soybean variety, the Rebel is a medium late maturing bean of high yielding capacity. It is a light tan to tawny colored, tall, upright plant, yielding large oval-shaped yellow beans with yellow to light brown hilums. It is a non-shatter type bean with its bean pods set well above the ground, which, with its extra tall, upright growth, results in excellent combining efficiency.

Although it has yielded as much as 10 bushels more than other varieties of the same maturity group, the breeders believe its excellent combining feature is as important in obtaining maximum returns.

The breeders believe this bean will find wide adaptation in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, particularly where present varieties do not reach maximum height due to lateness of planting, soil conditions, or weather conditions.

EARL L. KEISTER, former president of the West Tennessee Railroad, has been appointed executive assistant in charge of operations at the Alabama State Docks, the ocean terminal operated by the State of Alabama at the Port of Mobile.

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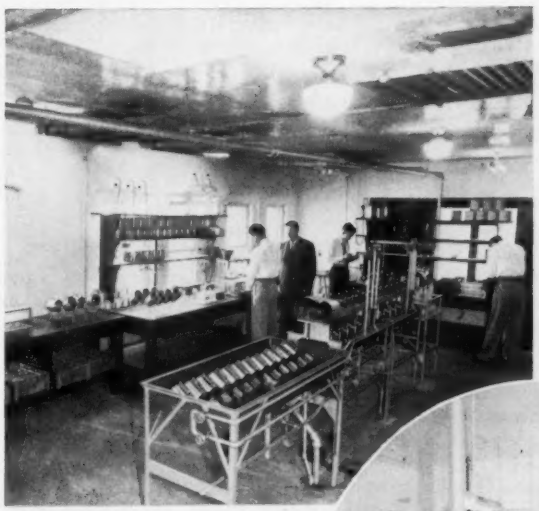
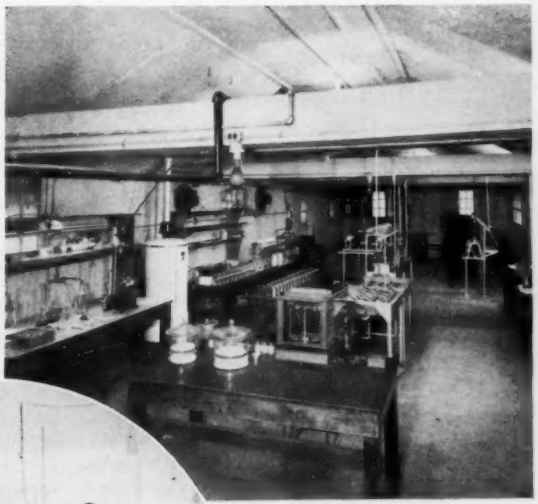


The Chicago, Ill., laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment for refining soybean oils and all soybean products and feeds.



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PUBLICATIONS

Says Soys Might Be Major Crop in India

ALTHOUGH soybeans are little raised in India today, the possibility exists that they will become a major crop there, according to R. N. Davis of the general missionary board of the Free Methodist Church of North America.

Although many farmers who have successfully raised this crop in Central India have later discontinued it for lack of a market, a potential market exists. Soybeans can yield more per acre than many of India's common crops, Mr. Davis says.

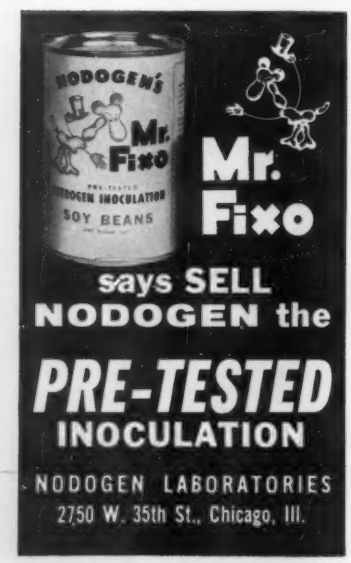
He tells of experiments conducted at Yeotmal, Vidarbha, with 28 varieties of soybeans. The trials were under the direction of J. L. Cartter, director of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill. The tests were with 23 U. S. varieties furnished by Mr. Cartter and five Indian varieties.

During the 6 years of the experiments, four varieties were found to be very good producers and six others produced moderately well. The remaining 18 were discarded as poor yielders.

The four best yielding varieties were Mamotan, Acadian, Improved Pelican and Biloxi.

Mr. Davis thinks soybeans can find a place in India's economy even in competition with peanuts, which are widely raised in parts of central India.

The Soyabean Deserves to Be Grown. By R. N. Davis. Indian Farming, June 1959.



Azotobacter Might Make Good Food Supplement

AZOTOBACTER are nitrogen-fixing bacteria widely distributed in soils throughout the world. One species, Azotobacter vinelandii, was grown and harvested in large quantities in the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station laboratory. It was found to be very high in protein, containing about 75%.

Analysis of this protein showed that all of the essential amino acids were present and that these amino acids occurred in approximately the same percentages as those found in the mixed proteins of an ordinary diet.

Nutritionally, Azotobacter is a good source of protein and the dried and ground product is palatable enough and safe enough that it may eventually have some importance as a supplement food in areas of the world where protein foodstuffs are expensive and in very short supply.

The presence of B vitamins in the dried cells of Azotobacter, along with its keeping quality, adds to its promise as a food supplement. In this country it may have possibilities as a stock feed if it can be produced cheaply enough.

Cheap Source of Protein Studied. By Ann R. Stasch, Lois Kilgore, and Louis Almon. Mississippi Farm Research, November 1959, page 2. Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss.

Damage to Soybeans by the Soybean Cyst Nematode. By D. A. Black. Arkansas Farm Research, Vol. 18, No. 5, September-October 1959, page 2. University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

FEEDING

Good Broiler Feeding Results with Soapstocks

SINCE THE early 1950's, animal fats have been available to broiler feed mixers at an economically favorable price. Most of the vegetable oils, which are known to have higher productive energy than the animal fats, were not available at a price that made their use economically feasible.

Limited supplies of certain fatty byproducts from the vegetable fat industry can be obtained at a price favorable to feed manufacturers. Little has been known, however, concerning the feeding value of these materials, which include acidulated soybean and cottonseed soapstocks and materials sometimes described as soybean or cottonseed "foots."

Samples of acidulated soybean soapstocks, hydrolyzed cottonseed "foots," as well as a mixture of the two, were incorporated in broiler feeds at the expense of corn in Arkansas experiments.

There were no statistical differences in rate of growth obtained by the rations. There were, however, highly significant differences in efficiency of feed utilization. Efficiency of feed utilization tended to increase when higher levels of fat were used. This was especially true when the diet included any soybean products.

More efficient utilization of feed was obtained when acidulated soybean soapstocks were fed than with animal fat.

Different Fat Sources for Broiler Feeds. By E. L. Stephenson, D. Hamm, L. Tollett and J. Yates. Feedstuffs, Dec. 5, 1959, pages 66-67.

Lower Protein Levels For Laying Hens?

THE PREDICTION can be made that in the future the protein levels for laying hens will be reduced, says M. L. Sunde of the University of Wisconsin. This may have to wait until we know more about the amino acid requirements of the hen so that we can feed hens only corn, minerals, vitamins and either very small amounts of certain amino acids such as arginine, isoleucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, of tryptophan, or small amounts of protein feedstuffs such as fish meal, meat scrap, soybean oil meal or even blood meal.

The prices of the amino acids in the future will determine their use. The presence of a support price on corn will, of course, affect this considerably. As long as soybean oil meal can be bought nearly as cheaply as corn, formulators of laying feeds will continue to use liberal amounts of soybean oil meal.

Protein and Energy for Layers. By M. L. Sunde, University of Wisconsin. Feedstuffs, Dec. 5, 1959, pages 30-33.

How to meet the latest De-hulling requirements

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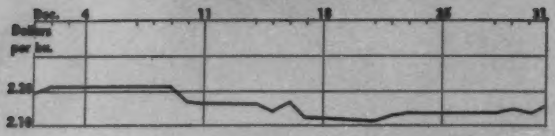
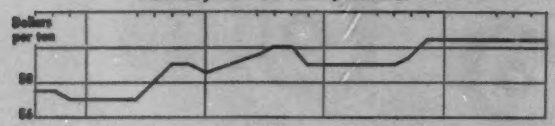
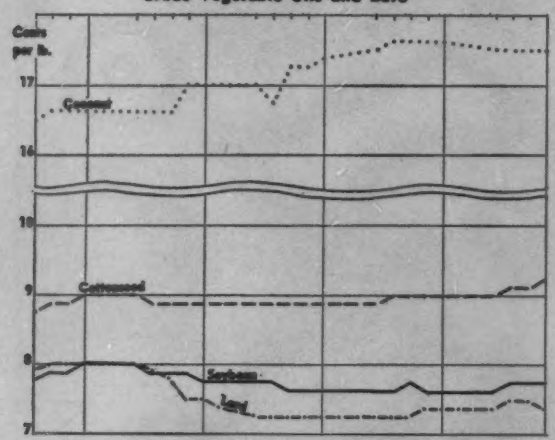


Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

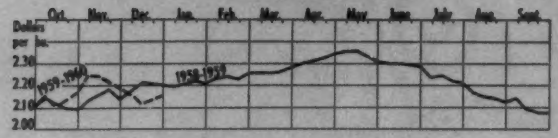


Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard

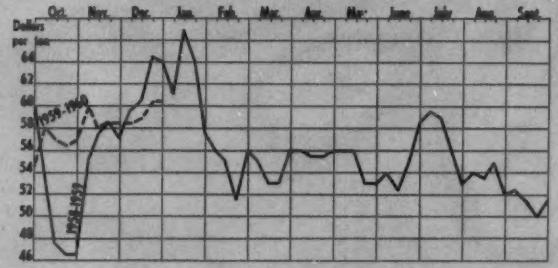


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

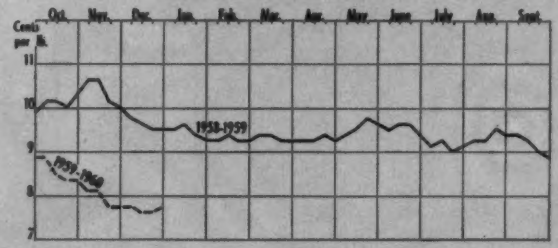
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



December Markets

A 10¢ BREAK in the soybean market and a stronger meal market featured December. There was little change in soybean oil, which remained at the lowest level in 18 years.

The immediate causes of the break in soybeans were another higher-than-expected soybean crop report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Dec. 16 and widespread talk in the trade of curtailed processor operations. But the October-November crush was the largest of record and 4 million bushels above the year-ago figure.

Soybeans, meal and oil all sold below year-ago levels during the latter part of December.

Other factors taken into account by the trade:

1—Dec. 1 processing stocks were sufficient for about 3 months operations.

2—Heavy export sales of soybeans, with the total running well ahead of a year ago. But there were reports that the effect of the European drought in boosting export sales of meal is not as great as expected. New business in meal for export was said to be slow.

3—Rapid sales of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of soybeans. The CCC takeover beans were rapidly losing significance as a market factor.

4—Continued selling of country soybeans.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean acid soapstock declined from 4¾¢ per pound to 4½¢ during December. Raw soybean soapstock advanced from 1½¢ to 1¾¢ then declined to 1½¢.

CASH PRICES DECEMBER 1959*

Dec.	No. 1 yellow soybeans Chicago	Bulk soybean meal Decatur	Soybean oil Decatur	Cottonseed oil Mississippi Valley	Coconut oil Pacific Coast	Lard Chicago
1	$2.19¾	$57.50	$.07¾	$.08¾	$.16½	$.0792
2	2.21	57.50	.07⅞	.08⅞	.16⅝	.08
3	2.20½	57.00	.07⅞	.08⅞	.16⅝	.08
4	2.21	57.00	.08	.09	.16⅝	.08
7	2.20½	57.00	.08	.09	.16⅝	.08
8	2.20¾	58.00	.07⅞	.08⅞	.16⅝	.0790
9	2.20½	59.00	.07⅞	.08⅞	.16⅝	.0780
10	2.17	59.00	.07⅞	.09	.17	.0750
11	2.16	58.50	.07¾	.08⅞	.17	.0750
14	2.16½	59.50	.07¾	.08⅞	.17	.0725
15	2.14½	60.00	.07¾	.08⅞	.16¾	.0725
16	2.16¾	60.00	.07⅝	.08⅞	.17¼	.0725
17	2.12	59.00	.07⅝	.08⅞	.17¼	.0725
18	2.12	59.00	.07⅝	.08⅞	.17⅜	.0725
21	2.11	59.00	.07⅝	.08⅞	.17½	.0725
22	2.12¾	59.00	.07⅝	.09	.17⅜	.0725
23	2.13½	59.50	.07¾	.09	.17⅜	.0725
24	2.13½	60.50	.07⅝	.09	.17⅝	.0737
28	2.13½	60.50	.07⅜	.09	.17½	.0737
29	2.14¾	60.50	.07¾	.09⅛	.17½	.0750
30	2.13¾	60.50	.07¾	.09⅛	.17½	.0750
31	2.15½	60.50	.07¾	.09¼	.17½	.0737

* From Wall Street Journal, Chicago

1958 AND 1959 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1959	1958
Total supply Oct. 1	600,248,000 bu.	600,796,000 bu.
Total soybeans placed under price support as of Nov. 30	22,109,279 bu.	67,031,581 bu.
Soybeans withdrawn from support as of Nov. 30	91,651 bu.	
Total crushed for oil or processed through Nov. 30	71,133,000 bu.	66,993,000 bu.
Total soybeans exported through Nov. 30	29,588,000 bu.	27,842,999 bu.
Balance on Dec. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	468,527,000 bu.	477,961,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-Dec. 24	50,735,814 bu.	35,424,719 bu.

INTEGRITY*

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With the words of his oath, the Boy Scout is pledged to the highest acts of honor and standards of integrity.

The people of Central Soya maintain equally high standards. Their day-by-day performance . . . in every division of the Company . . . has made INTEGRITY another by-word of Central Soya.

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divisions of central soya:

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SOYA CHEMURGY
GRAIN MERCHANDISING

CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

S-K Announces Retirement, Promotions

Howard Kellogg, Jr.

Fred W. Thomas

Just announced are the promotions of two of the top officials of **Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc.,** Buffalo. By action of the company board of directors, Howard Kellogg, Jr., has been elevated to the position of chairman of the board from his former post as president. Succeeding Mr. Kellogg as president is Fred W. Thomas, who has been executive vice president since September 1958.

Howard Kellogg, Jr., is a grandson of Spencer Kellogg, founder of the Kellogg firm in 1894. The company is one of the nation's largest crushers of soybeans, flaxseed and other oilseeds as well as refiners of vegetable oils for industrial and edible purposes. Under Howard Kellogg, Jr.'s leadership, the firm has undertaken a diversification program. Recent mergers and acquisitions brought the company prominently into the field of livestock and poultry feeds. The new Kellogg research center has launched the company into new special products representing combinations of chemicals and vegetable oils.

The new chairman of the board became a vice president and director in 1933, executive vice president in 1943, and president in 1946. He has been a director of the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, since 1947, and he is a past director of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

Fred Thomas came to Kelloggs as executive vice president on Sept. 23, 1958. He is a well-known figure in the vegetable oil, animal feedstuffs and milling industry. From 1948 to 1954, he served as president of Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. Previously, he was associated with General Mills, Inc., where he became director of the feed division and executive administrator of the farm service division in Minneapolis in 1946.

For many years he was a director of the American Feed Manufacturers Association and was chairman of the Association's board of directors in 1948 and 1949.

During World War II, Mr. Thomas was called to Washington as the first representative of the feed industry to help organize work in the Office of Price Administration. He served as price executive in the OPA for one of the major segments of the food industry.

Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, pioneer in vegetable oil research, who from 1909 to 1954 led the research activities of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., asked that he be retired as a director at the time of the company's annual meeting on Dec. 8.

R. L. Terrill

The board of directors nominated Robert L. Terrill, vice president and director of research for Kellogs, to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Schwarcman's retirement.

Dr. Schwarcman's resignation brings to a close an active association spanning 50 years with the Kellogg organization. He was born in Lodz, Poland, educated in Poland, Switzerland and France. He received his doctor of science degree from the University of Grenoble, France, in 1907. Two years later he began his career with Spencer Kellogg as the company's research director at a time when research laboratories were a rarity.

Dr. Schwarcman holds well over 20 key patents in the field of drying oils and protective coatings, as well as on methods for converting liquid oils to margarine and shortening.

In 1933 Dr. Schwarcman became a Spencer Kellogg director, and in 1946 he became vice president, which post he held until Mar. 1 of last year.

Mr. Terrill, who will succeed Dr. Schwarcman as director, came with Kelloggs in 1938, and for many years was associated with him in the Kellogg Research Laboratories.

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The Urbana Laboratories

Urbana, Illinois

Aeroglide Has New Office Facilities

Aeroglide Corp., Raleigh, N. C., announces completion of additional office and production facilities to better serve its customers in 1960. James F. Kelly, Aeroglide president, reports increased demand for Aeroglide driers forced the company to activate its expansion plans. The new space will permit the manufacture and stocking of the largest preseason inventory of grain driers in Aeroglide's history.

The 2,500 square feet office addition shown in the above photograph includes a reception area, conference room and office spaces for accounting and purchasing. Included also is a new executive office. Year-round air conditioning by electric heat pumps, indirect lighting, and a bright, decorative scheme, combine to provide a comfortable, cheerful working atmosphere.

Some 5,000 square feet of production and storage area have been added to plant No. 2 in Raleigh. This increase adds more flexibility permitting faster shipment of any one of Aeroglide's different grain drier models.

Aeroglide driers are now operating throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America. A marked increase in sales volume is anticipated for the coming year.

W. D. Johann, division manager of chemicals and agricultural commodities in the buying department of **Procter & Gamble Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio, became division manager of fats and oils Jan. 1, H. C. Knowles, vice president, purchases, announced. G. H. Perbix, who was division manager of fats and oils, became division manager of chemicals and agricultural commodities.

Carl E. Mackemson has been promoted to the position of office manager of the Chattanooga plant of **Central Soya Co., Inc.** He has been transferred to his new position from Central Soya's Gibson City, Ill., plant where he was senior bookkeeper.

T. Raymond Berry, nationally known textile bag manufacturing executive, has been appointed general manager, **Langston Bag Co.**, Memphis, Tenn. For several years Mr. Berry was chief executive of Fulton Cotton Mills' Dallas bag factory. In 1957, he was promoted to general manager of the company's Atlanta textile and canvas operations. When the company closed its bag plant, Mr. Berry was selected to administer its laminating operations.

Three **Ralston Purina** district salesmen have been named to regional sales staff responsibilities and assumed their new duties Dec. 1. Don Rix, Lennox, S. Dak., became merchandising manager of the north central region, headquartering in Minneapolis; Ben Gibbons, Marion, Ill., became manager of Poultry Chow sales of the central region with headquarters in Indianapolis; and W. E. Cartwright, Oneida, Tenn., became manager of Poultry Meat Chows sales, headquartering in Atlanta.

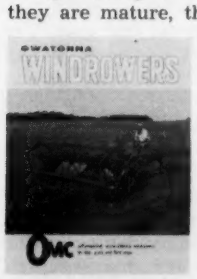
Appointment of Victor P. Buell, Canton, Ohio, as vice president of marketing for **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.**, Minneapolis, has been announced. For the past 5 years manager of the marketing division of the Hoover Co., he joined ADM Dec. 1. Buell's primary responsibilities will be long-range business planning, economic evaluation, and corporate marketing analysis.

Daniel D. Downes, former assistant sales manager of the distilled fatty acids division, **Capital City Products Co.**, Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed to the position of sales manager in the 75-year-old firm, which is a refiner and processor of vegetable oils.

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

WINDROWER. Owatonna self-propelled windrowers are being used by many farmers on their soybeans, the manufacturer says.

By cutting and windrowing the beans as soon as they are mature, the weeds can be dried out and the beans combined earlier. The windrow is laid in the center of the three or five rows that are being cut at one time. After drying, the crop is then picked up and combined.



A cleaner crop can be harvested since the rocks and dirt fall out of the windrow before they go through the combine. This also saves the combine. The crop can be cut at ground level and all pods saved.

The Owatonna Manufacturing Co. was the first to build the self-propelled, center delivery windrower.

For further information write Soybean Digest 1a, Hudson, Iowa.

AUTOMATION. A new Brochure No. 1159 just released by Prater Pulverizer Co. stresses time and motion savings through automation.

"Grain and feed handling," states this bulletin, "can be accomplished faster and easier, providing better service with proper automatic materials handling equipment."

For your copy of this brochure, write Soybean Digest 1b, Hudson, Iowa.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Outlook for Continued Heavy Exports

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture's late December Demand and Price Situation reported current information as indicating "that U. S. exports of edible oils in 1959-60 will continue heavy. Exports under P.L. 480 will decline, but sales for dollars will increase.

"Cotton oil exports during 1959-60 are expected to rise, while soybean oil shipments are expected to drop. However, low prices for soybean oil, limited supplies from other exporting countries, and the possibility of foreign buying to build up stocks may result in larger exports of U. S. soybean oil than appear likely at this time."

This summed up the USDA view of oil export prospects at the close of 1959. Officials don't try to hide the fact that the outlook for oil shipments under 480 at this time is disappointing. Their greater optimism over exports for dollars is based in part from reports that the African peanut crop is lower than they had expected.

USDA announced an agreement with Turkey Dec. 22 calling for shipment of 110 million pounds of edible oils to that country under the current year's P. L. 480 program. A purchase agreement will be issued later.

This brings the total of new-year agreements and carryover from last season's program to 575 million pounds. However, probably 200 million pounds or more of this total may be "water," and not shipped unless situations change.

There are 295.5 million pounds of oil in programs not filled during the last marketing year and carried over into the new season starting Oct. 1. Of this total 100.9 million pounds had been shipped by Dec. 18. Argentina had 185.2 million pounds of the carryover total. Only 6.3 million pounds have been shipped, and it is probable the balance will be allowed to lapse—nearly 179 million pounds. Final delivery date is Jan. 31, 1960.

In new P. L. 480 programs 278.8 million pounds have now been scheduled, including the latest agreement with Turkey. Spain has 134.7 million pounds of this total. The balance is authorized for the Republic of China, Colombia, and Egypt. No shipments of oil under the new 1959-60 agreements have been reported. There is an undetermined amount of "water" in the Spanish total.

There is more optimism now over the prospect for export of soybeans as beans. At the outlook conference in November USDA estimated that "about 125 million bushels of soybeans" were likely to be exported as seed this year. In the December statement USDA says "exports likely will set a new record of *at least* 125 million bushels." Some officials privately say they think the total may rise to around 135 million, but they're not making this an official figure until the picture clears further.

The farm price of soybeans averaged 11¢ a bushel above price support and 5¢ above last year during the October-November harvest period this season, USDA reports in its Demand and Price Situation. It attributes this to delayed harvesting and marketings due to wet weather, to the large quantities stored by farmers, and to a strong export and crusher demand.

At the beginning of the season "free" supplies of beans were fairly tight, USDA points out. Sixty-two million bushels were in the carryover stocks Oct. 1. Commodity Credit Corp. held 42 million bushels. Another 13 million were resealed on farms.

Since the beginning of the new marketing year CCC has sold over 28 million bushels. The balance will be offered for sale at the same national minimum sales price which prevailed last fall — 20¢ a bushel over the loan rate. Nationally, this is $2.05 a bushel.

The final crop report for 1959 raised the estimate of the soybean crop by 9,784,000 bushels to a total of 537,895,000. An upward revision of harvested acres by 460,000 was responsible for the adjustment in crop. Yield remained the same as before at 24 bushels per acre.

With carryover, the supply for the current marketing year is about the same as last year, or 600 million bushels.

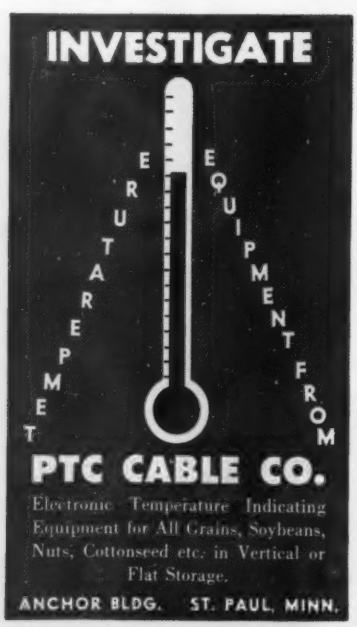
The crop report also raised last year's official production figure by a little more than 5 million bushels to a total of 579,713,000 bushels. Carryover a year ago was 21 million bushels, yielding a total supply of 601 million bushels.

The 1958 figure on acres harvested was increased in the final report by 148,000 to a total of 23.9 million acres. Last year's yield was raised a tenth of a bushel to an official outturn of 24.3 bushels per acre.

The main long-run effect of the increase in 1959 production will be to put more soybeans in the hands of Commodity Credit next summer, and to increase size of the carryover to something like 45 million bushels.

Though the increase in production temporarily jolted soybean prices, officials here expect the market to hold up well during the year. The December report on crop values gave an average farm price for the 1958 crop of soybeans of $2.02 a bushel. An average price in this area, or slightly above, is expected on the 1959 crop.

A third as many soybeans went under price support during the first 2 months of this marketing season as in the same period a year ago. The figures: For October-November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this season 22,109,279 bushels; for the same months last year 67,031,581.

Of the total under support this season, USDA says in a late December statement, 13,416,967 bushels were warehouse-stored, 8,607,881 were farm stored, and 84,431 bushels were under purchase agreement. Loans had been repaid on 91,651 bushels through November.

CCC had 13,600,287 bushels of 1958-crop soybeans under reseal on farms. These probably will be taken over by CCC at the close of this season.

Iowa Co-op Processing Group Had Good Year

EARL DEAN, Mason City, was reelected president, Al K. Carstens, Burchinal, secretary, and R. T. Nelson, vice president of the North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association at Mason City Dec. 17.

Carstens, Fred Langrock, Toeterville, and Nelson, were reelected directors.

Manager Pogeler reported $410,000 had been spent on improvements to the plant during the past year. These included the addition of about 550 tons bulk soybean meal storage and an overhead bulk meal loading system. In the preparation department, two new flaking rolls, one new cracking roll and three sections to the soybean heater were added.

A new soybean flake drier has been added enabling the processing capacity to be increased to more than 12,000 bushels per day compared to about 8,500 per day before the expansion during the past year.

A new concrete elevator was completed, adding 350,000 bushels storage capacity, bringing the total storage capacity to 1,050,000 bushels.

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

FISCHBEIN PORTABLE BAG closers in stock for immediate shipment. Write for circular and prices. Douglas L. Mains Co., 1034 College Ave., Wheaton, Ill. Phone Montrose 8-4040.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

PRATER 75 H.P. DUAL SCREEN pulverizer. Also 100-lb. Richardson meal scale and Union Special 12-inch belt sewing machine. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

FISCHBEIN PORTABLE BAG closers; thread, belts, parts. Colonial Bag Co., 67-69 Auburn St., Chelsea 50, Mass.

BELTING SALE—FOR CONVEYOR and elevator legs. About all widths and plies in stock. Lengths up to 200 feet. All sizes leather belting. All belt guaranteed. Prices far below market price. Corns Conveyor Belt Co., Griffith, Ind.

FORDS HIGH PRODUCTION Feedmobile. Equipped with dust control, mixers and baggers. H. L. Myers, Alliance, Ohio. Phone TA 3-7209.

ANDERSON & FRENCH PRESSES
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR
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ATTENTION

All Soybean Seed Growers

Each year The Soybean Digest publishes a SOYBEAN SEED DIRECTORY in the February, March and April issues.

If you have any soybean seed you want to sell . . . here's a sure-fire way to reach the leading producers all over the country.

For the small investment of only $3.00 you can list one variety for all three issues . . . and $1.50 for each additional listing.

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Gentlemen:

Please list for me in the February, March and April issues of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST the following quantities and varieties of soybean seed.

(additional varieties may be listed on another sheet)

Variety	Quantity (bushels)	Certified or Uncertified

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Name .....

Address .....

☐ Bill Me ☐ Bill Firm ☐ Check Enclosed

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IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean products for October 1959, with comparable data for October 1958, from Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	October 1958	October 1959
Soybeans	bu.	12,053,133	12,087,917
Soybean oil:			
Crude	lb.	43,494,018	12,088,274
Refined but not further processed	lb.	4,442,216	12,828,162
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	28,433,997	7,029,528

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and through Great Lakes, May through November, 1958 and 1959 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic ports	Gulf ports	Pacific ports	Great Lakes	Total
		May through November 1959		
6,511	46,971	0	15,276	68,758
		May through November 1958		
4,707	39,030	0	6,902	50,639

Soybeans: U. S. exports, October 1959

Monthly		Season			
Nov. 1959[1]	Oct. 1959	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1958-Sept. 1959	Oct. 1957-Sept. 1958
17,500	12,088	15,789	12,053	110,072	85,507

[1] Unofficial estimates based on boat loadings. Bureau of the Census.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and Great Lakes shipments November 1959 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Lake Ports	
Philadelphia	697	Chicago	617
Baltimore	1,979	Toledo	374
Norfolk	874	Subtotal	991
Subtotal	3,550		
Gulf		Totals	
New Orleans	5,782	November '59	17,300
Mobile	4,111	Jan.-Nov. 1959	99,650
Port Allen	2,866	Jan.-Nov. 1958	70,666
Subtotal	12,759		

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination. November 1959 (1,000 bu.)

Great Lakes		Gulf	
Canada	706	Norway	53
Norway	124	Denmark	1,143
Denmark	83	United Kingdom	217
Belgium	78	Netherlands	3,927
Subtotal	991	Belgium	625
Atlantic		West Germany	1,392
Norway	57	Japan	5,036
United Kingdom	576	Other	366
Netherlands	1,279	Subtotal	12,759
Belgium	149	Grand total	17,300
France	741	Total Jan.-Nov. '59	99,650
West Germany	93	Total Jan.-Nov. '58	70,666
Other	655		
Subtotal	3,550		

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases, the ultimate destination is not shown on the inspection reports. Therefore, the quantity for each country may vary from official Census data which are based on custom declarations.

Soybeans: Carlot inspected receipts and shipments by district, October 1958-September 1959 (1,000 bu.)

	Receipts	Shipments		Receipts	Shipments
Baltimore	4,834	1,763	New Orleans	20,327	31
Cedar Rapids	16,959	559	Ogden	75	—
Chicago	13,206	3,428	Omaha	898	423
Cincinnati	3,587	1,027	Peoria	47,159	458
Denver	34	—	Philadelphia	881	422
Duluth	144	1	St. Joseph	899	129
Fort Worth	476	1	St. Louis	4,550	1,634
Indianapolis	7,127	981	San Francisco	11	—
Kansas City	4,514	1,576	Sioux City	291	35
Los Angeles	30	—	Toledo	19,155	2,403
Louisville	2,230	123	Wichita	516	46
Memphis	16,441	1,974	Total carlots	173,563	19,187
Milwaukee	309	189			
Minneapolis	8,832	1,945	Equivalent in 1,000 bushels[1]	303,735	33,577
Nashville	78	39			

[1] Carlots converted to bushels at 1,750 bushels per carlot.

Soybeans: Cargo inspected receipts and shipments by markets, October-September 1957-58 and 1958-59 (1,000 bu.)

	1958-59	1957-58		1958-59	1957-58
Receipts			Davenport	62	—
Baltimore	1,758	1,346	Kankakee	741	3,353
Salisbury, Md.	—	86	Kansas City	85	—
Norfolk	704	569	Evansville	146	24
Chicago	19,462	16,114	Henderson	1,145	837
Memphis	285	3,447	Memphis	2,736	1,065
Chattanooga	10,181	8,936	Stoneville	1,518	445
New Orleans	27,150	35,227	Minneapolis	5,345	18,003
Mobile	381	1,630	La Crosse	—	874
Port Allen	12,001	9,821	Decatur, Ala.	109	104
St. Louis	603	378	Peoria	1,285	2,169
Total	72,525	77,554	Springfield	28	—
			St. Louis	10,686	10,814
Shipments[1]			Cairo	2,711	419
Burlington	124	—	Total	28,038	38,716
Keokuk	1,317	492			

[1] Excludes shipments at Lake and Ocean ports, since bulk of these shipments was for export.

Soybeans: Trucklot inspected receipts by markets, October-September, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (1,000 bu.)

	1958-59	1957-58		1958-59	1957-58
Baltimore	97	—	Chattanooga	938	1,350
Norfolk	5,001	4,146	Decatur, Ala.	160	58
Raleigh	293	—	Mobile	1,998	1,595
Richmond	4,449	3,302	Foley	668	675
Chicago	5,427	3,279	Alton	617	—
Fort Worth	—	117	Port Allen	899	759
Lubbock	273	—	Summerdale	212	301
Kansas City	381	75	Omaha	186	122
Los Angeles	438	173	Decatur, Ill.	1,959	2,563
Colton	6	—	Toledo	745	298
Louisville	10	18	Atmore	234	233
Minneapolis	13,835	23,467	San Francisco	103	16
La Crosse	236	869	Other	132	203
Philadelphia	752	462			
Nashville	6	—	Total	40,055	44,081

Title I, Public Law 480 exports for July-November (pounds)

	November 1959		July 1959-November 1959	
	Metric tons	Quantity	Metric tons	Quantity
Cottonseed oil	.....	.....	51,634	113,834,000
Soybean oil	6,014	13,258,000	133,386	294,067,000

Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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The phone call heard round the world. It's a simple call to his local elevator—an offer to sell his grain. Yet, in effect, this call connected him with a communications network that covers the world. At Cargill headquarters—perhaps hundreds of miles from his elevator—a unique and complex lease-wire system handles a million words a day—more than two million messages a year. Here, from all over the world come reports on market prices, weather conditions, bids, quotations, confirmations, and a host of other factors affecting market values. Not so many years ago, the farmer's grain market reached only as far as his local community. But here, literally, is an extension of the farmer's telephone, which cuts through geographic and time barriers. Today, by keeping a minute-to-minute finger on the pulse of world markets, Cargill helps make the whole world a market place for the American farmer's grain. One of the many ways Cargill extends the reach of this important businessman—the American farmer.

CARGILL *EXTENDING THE REACH OF THE AMERICAN FARMER*

Cottonseed and soybean oils and lard: Exports under Title I, P. L. 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-September 1959 (million pounds)

	Oct. 1-Sept. 30					October	
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1958	1959
Exports under P. L. 480:							
Cottonseed	117	291	55	97	141	1	44
Soybean	—	279	495	592	747	92	41
Total oils	117	570	550	689	888	93	185
Lard	—	112	65	3	—	—	—
Total exports:							
Cottonseed	710	611	423	248	404	4	255
Soybean	50	557	807	803	941	77	355
Total oils	760	1,168	1,230	1,051	1,345	81	110
Lard	528	663	530	394	535	39	250

[1] The Department of Agriculture reports P. L. 480 exports according to the month in which the bill of lading was dated. This date may precede by a considerable period the date of actual departure of the vessel from the United States. The Bureau of Census reports exports according to the month in which the vessel departs from the port at which the merchandise was ladened. Hence, for any given month the reports from these two sources may differ. [2] October exports estimated.

SUEZ SHIPMENTS. Northbound shipments of oilseeds through the Suez Canal in August were down sharply from August 1958 because of a reduction in both soybean and copra volume, according to Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. August soybean shipments were less than one-half those a year earlier, and copra shipments were down almost 40%.

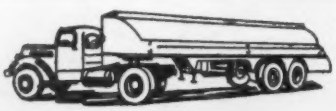
Shipments in the first 11 months of the 1958-59 marketing year were up more than 200,000 tons. Soybeans were up 400,000 tons, while copra shipments were down almost 300,000 tons.

About one-half of the larger volume of soybeans moving northward (29 million bushels, against 15.6 million in 1957-58) can be accounted for by the break in trade relations between Japan and Communist China. Also, in view of the record 1958 sunflower seed crop, the Soviet Union—which has imported around 20 million bushels of soybeans from Communist China annually in recent years—may have imported less from Red China this season. Thus, it is problematical whether exports of soybeans from Red China in 1958-59 materially exceeded 1957-58 exports.

Oilseeds: Northbound shipments through the Suez Canal, August 1958 and 1959, October-August 1957-58 and 1958-59 (1,000 tons)

	August		October-August	
	1958	1959	1957-58	1958-59
Soybean[1]	114.6	51.8	468.8	869.7
Copra	51.8	32.0	724.2	438.7
Peanuts	4.4	7.7	133.4	153.2
Cottonseed	6.6	26.5	111.3	177.5
Flaxseed[2]	1.1	1.1	36.4	27.6
Others	18.7	9.9	187.4	209.4
Total	197.2	129.0	1,661.5	1,876.1

[1] To convert to bushels use 33.3 bushels per ton. [2] To convert to bushels use 35.7 bushels per ton. Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo).



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FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for September and October 1959. Reported by Bureau of the Census.

Edible oils: Production, consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, October and September 1959 (million pounds)

	Cottonseed oil		Soybean oil	
	Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959
Production:				
Crude oils	263.0	163.4	391.2	296.9
Refined oils[1]	143.1	103.7	272.9	236.8
Consumption in refining[1]	154.2	110.4	284.1	246.5
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products,[2] total	98.5	87.8	266.6	258.9
Consumption in edible products, total	98.2	87.4	249.3	241.9
Baking or frying fats	27.2	27.8	104.5	97.7
Salad or cooking oil	57.0	49.0	44.2	51.3
Margarine	11.2	9.1	97.8	89.1
Other edible products[3]	2.8	1.5	2.8	3.8
Stocks, end of month[2], total	311.6	203.4	321.4	298.3
Crude oils	150.5	75.3	165.4	150.7
Refined oils	161.1	128.1	156.0	147.6

Note: Total consumption of oils in each end product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately. [1] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil. [2] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin). [3] Includes confectioners fats.

Consumption of vegetable oil foots in fatty acids (million pounds)

Total consumption				Used in fatty acids				Percent used in fatty acids			
		Cum.:				Cum.:				Cum.:	
October		Jan.-Oct.		October		Jan.-Oct.		October		Jan.-Oct.	
1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
11.3	16.3	123.2	128.7	7.1	9.4	79.4	67.6	63%	58%	64%	53%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel).

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Nov. 15, 1959	Oct. 15, 1959	Nov. 15, 1958	Nov. 15, 1959	Nov. 15, 1959	1959 crop	1958 crop	1957 crop
2.00	1.93	1.89	2.89	69	1.85	2.09	2.09

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Soybean prices compared with market value of soybean oil and soybean meal

	Soybean oil		Soybean meal		Value of oil and meal from bushel of soybeans[1]	Market price No. 1 yellow soybeans Ill. pts.	Spread between soybean price and value of oil and meal
	Average price at crushing plant	Value from bu. of soybeans[1]	Bulk price at Decatur	Value from bu. of soybeans[1]			
	Cts. per pound	Dollars	Dollars per ton	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars per bu.	Cents
Nov. 1959	8.0	0.88	58.50	1.37	2.25	2.09	16
Oct. 1959	8.6	0.95	56.60	1.33	2.28	2.01	27
Sept. 1959	9.1	1.00	51.70	1.21	2.21	1.98	23
Aug. 1959	9.3	1.02	54.25	1.27	2.29	2.00	29
Nov. 1958	10.4	1.14	54.75	1.29	2.43	2.01	42

[1] Based on assumption that a bushel of soybeans yields 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of meal. Note: This table is for statistical comparison only. It does not reflect actual operating margins since prices are simple averages and do not take into account location differentials or actual purchases and sales of soybeans, soybean oil or soybean meal.

Soybeans: Yield, price and value of products per bushel of soybeans crushed, and price spread, 1947-58

Year beginning October	Oil			Meal			Total value	Soybean price Farm	Spread between value of products and soybean price Farm
	Yield	Price[1]	Value	Yield	Price[1]	Value			
	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1947	9.5	23.7	2.25	46.4	4.04	1.87	4.12	3.33	.79
1948	9.8	13.1	1.28	46.1	3.30	1.52	2.80	2.27	.53
1949	9.9	12.3	1.22	47.0	3.22	1.51	2.73	2.16	.57
1950	9.7	17.8	1.73	46.8	3.22	1.51	3.24	2.47	.77
1951	10.0	11.3	1.13	46.7	4.17	1.95	3.08	2.73	.35
1952	10.8	12.1	1.31	47.4	3.38	1.60	2.91	2.72	.19
1953	11.0	13.5	1.48	47.4	3.93	1.86	3.34	2.72	.62
1954	10.9	11.9	1.30	45.8	3.04	1.39	2.69	2.46	.23
1955	11.1	12.5	1.39	46.2	2.63	1.21	2.60	2.22	.39
1956	10.9	12.7	1.38	47.5	2.37	1.13	2.51	2.18	.33
1957	10.7	10.8	1.16	46.8	2.67	1.25	2.41	2.07	.34
1958[2]	10.6	9.5	1.01	47.4	2.79	1.32	2.33	2.00	.33

[1] Simple average price per pound using the following quotations: Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. midwest mills; soybean meal, bulk, Decatur, quoted as 41% prior to July 1950, 44% beginning July 1950. [2] Preliminary.

TERMINAL STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	4,713	4,865	4,536	4,400
Gulf Coast	3,826	3,752	4,025	4,340
Northwestern	1,574	2,242	2,867	3,519
Lower Lake	17,664	18,181	17,325	16,365
East Central	10,849	11,331	11,106	11,040
West Central and Southwestern	4,438	4,567	4,783	4,550
Total current week	43,064	44,938	44,642	44,214
Total year ago*	47,505	47,867	47,551	45,071
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	412	374	341	267
Total year ago*	486	454	414	374
Total stocks in above positions				
Current week	43,476	45,312	44,983	44,481
Year ago	47,991	48,321	47,965	45,445

Includes all soybeans in public elevators, including government-owned stocks. Does not include stocks in elevators attached to flour mills, crushing plants, and other processing facilities. * Revised.

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Nov. 20	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Chicago	959	1,031	844	627
Duluth	5	62	119	209
Indianapolis	91	54	37	33
Kansas City	127	192	81	61
Minneapolis	741	618	531	538
Omaha	14	28	24	5
Peoria	33	31	13	7
Sioux City	12	47	34	12
St. Joseph	21	18	4	.....
St. Louis	120	137	77	48
Toledo	219	185	200	110
Wichita	12	25	6	4
Totals	2,354	2,428	1,970	1,654
Last year	724	736	508	444
CCC-owned stocks of soybeans in Chicago	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,136
Total Chicago soybean stocks	13,795	14,314	13,222	12,454

PRICE SUPPORT. Quantities of 1959-crop soybeans put under support through November 1959 compared to totals of 1958 crop put under support through November 1958, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Warehouse-stored loans	Farm-stored loans	Purchase agreements	Total put under support through Nov. 30, 1959	Total put under support through Nov. 30,1958
13,416,967	8,607,881	84,431	22,109,279	67,031,581

Of the quantities of 1959-crop soybeans put under support, farmers had repaid loans on 91,651 bushels.

Quantities of 1959-crop soybeans put under support during the months of November and October 1959 and November 1958:

November 1959	October 1959	November 1958
16,567,007	5,312,452	44,024,628

Through November, farmers had resealed 13,600,287 bushels of 1958-crop soybeans.

1959-crop soybeans: Amount under price support by states. Cumulative report through Oct. 31, 1959. Agricultural Marketing Service.

	Quantity put under loan and purchase agreements			
	Warehouse	Farm	Purchase agreements	Total
Arkansas	43,435	0	0	43,435
Illinois	1,939,702	98,787	22,810	2,061,299
Indiana	307,504	66,721	100	374,325
Iowa	658,445	63,348	4,142	725,935
Kansas	13,858	22,291	0	36,149
Kentucky	8,404	11,383	0	19,787
Michigan	4,557	0	0	4,557
Minnesota	1,008,079	55,543	3,229	1,066,851
Mississippi	34,656	2,482	0	37,138
Missouri	552,011	75,258	400	627,669
Nebraska	6,203	0	0	6,203
North Dakota	63,292	53,108	0	116,400
Ohio	263,806	116,561	0	380,367
Oklahoma	7,744	2,937	0	10,681
South Carolina	88	0	0	88
South Dakota	10,974	2,051	0	13,025
Tennessee	18,363	0	0	18,363
Total	4,941,121	570,470	30,681	5,542,272

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PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for October and November 1959.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, November 1959-October 1959 (1,000 tons)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	November 1959	October 1959	November 1959	October 1959	Nov. 30, 1959	Oct. 31, 1959
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	821.2	809.2	818.2	790.7	75.6	72.6
Millfeed (hull meal)	11.7	13.3	13.3	13.5	2.6	4.2

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, November 1959-October 1959 ((1000 tons)

	Net receipts at mills[1]		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	November 1959	October 1959	November 1959	October 1959	Nov. 30, 1959	Oct. 31, 1959
U. S.	1,908.7	2,677.5	1,073.8	1,060.2	3,202.7	2,367.8
Arkansas	96.1	73.4	20.1	14.3	143.7	67.7
Illinois	353.0	789.6	356.6	371.8	713.4	717.0
Indiana	(2)	293.3	94.8	96.7	(2)	296.9
Iowa	345.6	422.6	178.3	180.1	497.0	329.6
Minnesota	166.8	116.0	87.1	69.0	133.1	53.3
Mississippi	169.7	84.5	34.9	23.2	207.0	72.2
Missouri	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	189.8	139.7
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	50.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	42.4	(2)
Ohio	113.9	386.5	100.3	107.0	376.0	362.4
Tennessee	232.1	214.9	85.6	86.0	296.1	149.5
All other	381.0	296.7	116.1	112.1	604.2	179.5

Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of beans crushed and net change in stocks. [2] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, November 1959-October 1959

	Crude oil (millions of pounds)				Cake and meal (thousands of tons)[1]			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	November 1959	October 1959	Nov. 30, 1959	Oct. 31, 1959	November 1959	October 1959	Nov. 30, 1959	Oct. 31, 1959
U. S.	389.9	391.2	127.4	95.2	832.9	822.5	78.2	76.8
Arkansas	7.0	4.7	1.4	0.7	15.5	11.0	2.3	1.2
Illinois	132.2	140.4	50.8	32.6	270.2	281.3	20.6	23.1
Indiana	35.0	36.0	(2)	4.8	74.1	76.0	6.4	6.7
Iowa	64.0	65.0	12.6	17.2	142.4	143.5	15.8	14.4
Minnesota	30.6	25.3	14.5	8.2	67.4	53.8	4.7	5.8
Mississippi	12.7	8.3	4.2	2.0	26.8	17.6	2.4	1.8
Missouri	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. Carolina	(2)	(2)	1.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.4	(2)
Ohio	37.2	40.0	10.5	10.5	79.3	84.1	6.4	7.0
Tennessee	29.9	30.6	6.0	6.7	65.7	66.6	8.8	5.2
All other	41.3	40.9	26.0	10.7	91.5	88.6	9.4	11.6

Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Includes millfeed (hull meal). [2] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

MELLORINE. U. S. production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milkfat during November totaled 2,385,000 gallons, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. This estimate was 7% more than in November 1958 and 35% greater than the 1953-57 average for the month. The January-November production this year was 9% more than in the first 11 months of last year and 39% greater than the average for this period.

Increases in mellorine production from November 1958 occurred in all important-producing states except Oklahoma and Texas, where output decreased moderately. The decline from October to November was 29%, compared with a seasonal decrease of 26% at this time last year.

Production of "mellorine-type" frozen desserts, United States, 1959

	1953-57 average[1]	1957[1]	1958[1]	Estimated 1959	Change from: 1953-57 av.	Change from: 1958
	Thousand gallons				Percent	
January	1,626	1,945	2,238	2,325	+43	+ 4
February	1,862	2,187	2,335	2,505	+35	+ 7
March	2,373	2,512	2,759	3,440	+45	+25
April	2,568	2,866	3,415	3,685	+43	+ 8
May	3,051	3,520	4,105	4,335	+42	+ 6
June	3,534	3,591	4,382	4,955	+40	+13
July	3,742	4,361	4,766	5,125	+37	+ 8
August	3,610	4,034	4,459	4,635	+28	+ 4
September	2,945	3,024	3,808	4,180	+42	+10
October	2,457	2,491	3,015	3,340	+36	+11
November	1,767	1,846	2,228	2,385	+35	+ 7
Eleven month total	29,535	32,377	37,510	40,910	+39	+ 9

[1] From enumerations.

OILSEED MEALS. Production, stocks, foreign trade and domestic disappearance, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Oilseed meals: Production, stocks, foreign trade, and domestic disappearance, October 1959 and October 1958 (1,000 tons)

	Stocks Oct. 1[1]	Production	Imports[2]	Exports[2]	Domestic disappearance	Stocks Oct. 31[1]
		October 1959				
Soybean	58.5	822.5	0	57.1	747.1	76.8
Cottonseed	97.0	361.8	2.0	39.6	310.4	110.8
Linseed	33.3	55.2	0.3	12.2	42.1	34.5
Copra	—	12.0	1.0	(3)	13.0	—
Peanut	1.8	4.5	0	(3)	4.7	1.6
Total	190.6	1,256.0	3.3	108.9	1,117.3	223.7
		October 1958				
Soybean	48.1	785.0	0	27.4	740.7	65.0
Cottonseed	71.2	328.6	13.8	0.3	297.2	116.1
Linseed	26.3	47.0	0.3	2.3	51.4	19.9
Copra	0.6	10.2	4.9	(3)	15.1	0.6
Peanut	1.5	6.1	0	(3)	5.1	2.5
Total	147.7	1,176.9	19.0	30.0	1,109.5	204.1

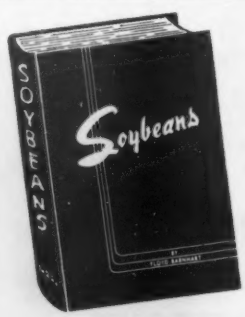
[1] Stocks at processing plants only. [2] Partly estimated. [3] Not available.

Oilseed meals: *U. S. exports October 1959 (tons)

	Monthly		Season			
	Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1958	Oct.-Sept. 1958-59	Oct.-Sept. 1957-58	Oct.-Sept. 1956-57
Soybean	57,096	39,540	27,404	512,225	299,992	443,228
Cottonseed	39,550	17,402	315	27,317	7,194	30,062
Linseed	12,161	9,477	2,331	31,250	5,934	42,719

* Bureau of the Census.

BARTER. Soybean exports under barter in the July-September 1959 quarter totaled 1,131,000 bushels, value $2,550,000, U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.



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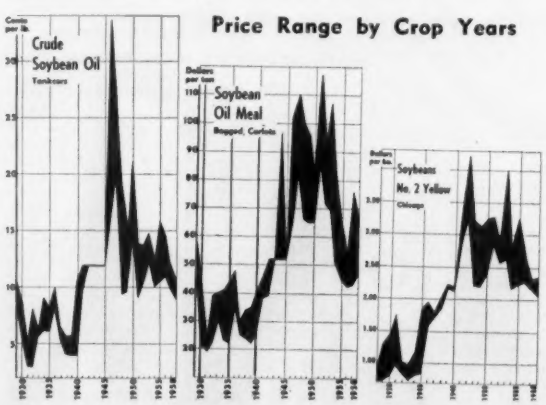

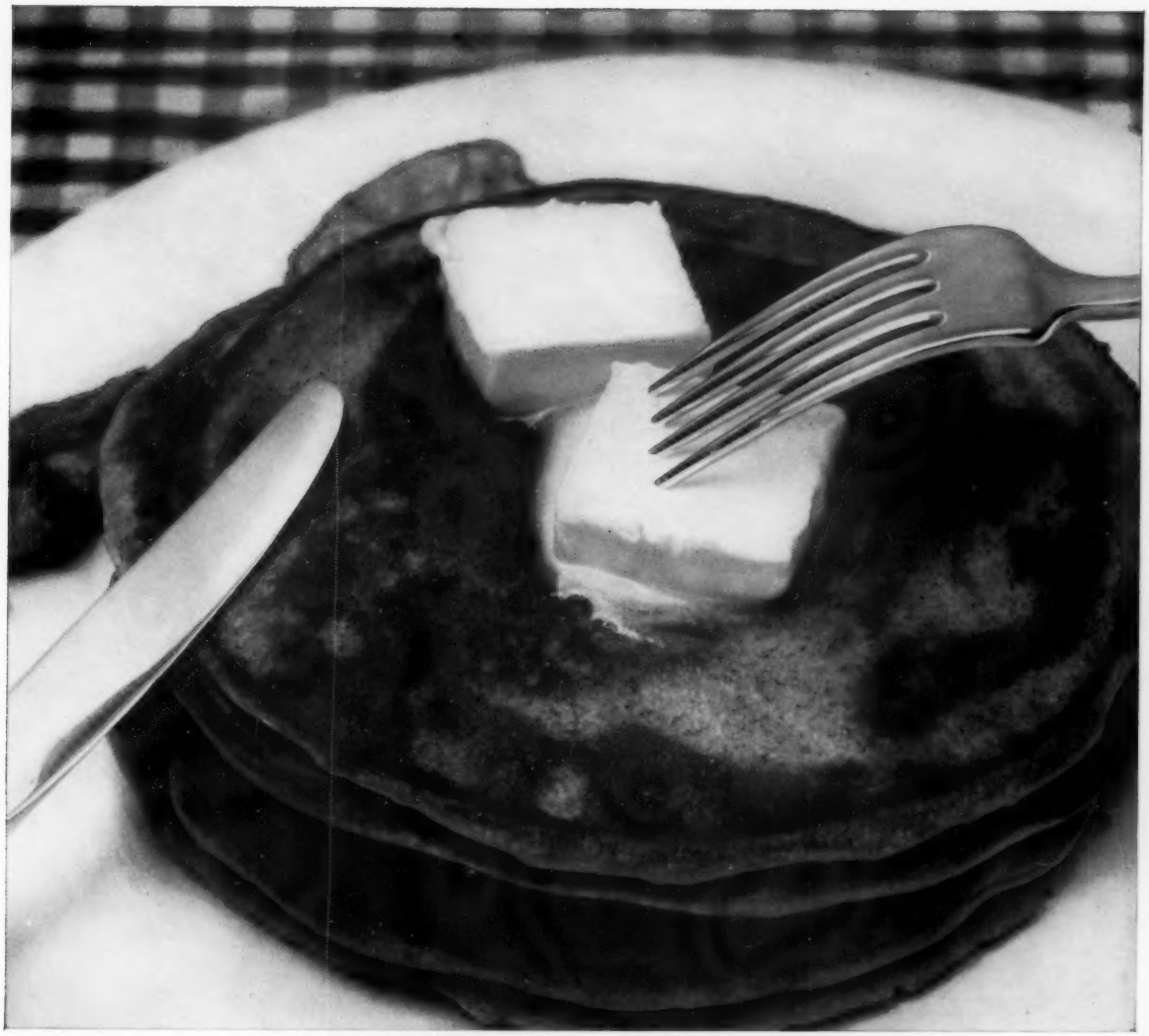

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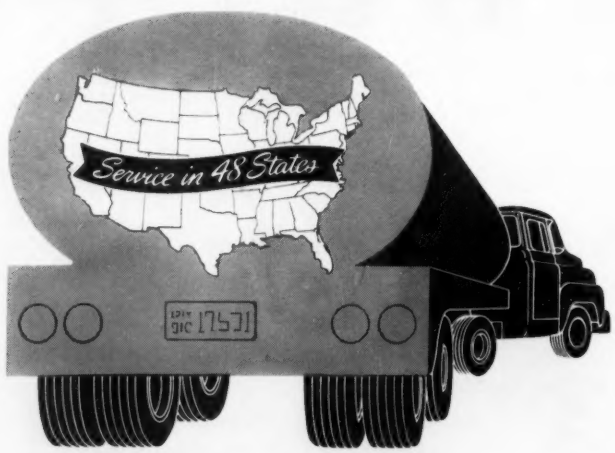

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